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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 133—1

BOMBAY: MONDY, JUNE 8, 1931.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

FULL CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA GANDHI.

Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference.

CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

MADURA, June 7. The Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference resuming its sitting to-day, adopted the resolutions passed by the Subjects Committee reiterating its full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi's leadership and accepting the principle of generous concession in regard to minorities.

The Conference urged the necessity of immediate release of all political prisoners still detained in prisons, as such detention would make promotion of goodwill between Indian and Great Britain difficult.

Lastly, the Conference warned all communities in South India not to believe in rumours or suggestions leading to communal hatred and appeal to people to maintain their traditional good-feeling which had so long prevailed in inter-communal life in South Indian villages and towns.—P.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

Congress President And Leaders On Way To Bombay.

BARDOLI, June 7. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by Mr. Jai Ramdas Doularam left this evening for Bombay in connection with the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress.

Khan Abdul Gafar Khan will tour the villages of the Bardoli taluka to-morrow and proceed to Surat in the evening. After delivering a public lecture there he will leave for Bombay accompanied by Mahatma Gandhi. Khan Abdul Gafar Khan is also delivering a public lecture to-night at Bardoli.—A. P.

TWO CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS IN MYMENSINGH

(By mail) MYMENSINGH, June 5. The candidates who had applied to the returning officer already appointed for election to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee not having exceeded the requisite numbers fixed for the District, no formal election has been held and the candidates have been declared duly elected by the returning officers. A parallel Congress organisation has been started here and a notice published fixing the date for the election of members to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee by the party.—A. P.

GAYA NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY.

GAYA, June 5. A Nationalist Muslim Party was formed at Gaya this week. Moulvi Abdul Barkat, Mr. Azhar Yusuf and Dr. Zaiul Abdeen were elected President, Vice-President and Secretary respectively. A Working Committee of nine members was also formed.—A. P.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Officers' Training Camp In Muzaffarpur.

MUZAFFARPUR, June 5. The Bihar Branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal will open an officers' training camp at Muzaffarpur. The camp will function from June 15 for a period of six weeks under the supervision of Mr. Ramendra Nath Ray Chowdhury. Besides the teaching of military drill and military exercise, arrangements have been made for a series of lectures to be delivered by prominent men on the economic history of India and its present condition, modern Indian history, the history of the Indian National Congress and Satyagraha and other subjects. Provision has also been made for a spinning and carding class.—A. P.

Britain Experiences Earthquake Shocks

PEOPLE IN NIGHT ATTIRE RUSH OUT TO STREETS FOR SAFETY.

BUT "MAC" SITS UNDISTURBED AT CHEQUERS ENTERTAINING HIS GUESTS

Heap Of Broken Chimney-Tops, Windows And Crockery.

LONDON, June 7.

Considerable alarm was caused by earth tremors in London and various parts of the country at 1-30 o'clock this morning which lasted minute.

Buildings were shaken and sleepers awakened. Thousands of persons hastily dressed and rushed into streets.

There were no casualties and no serious damage has hitherto been reported.

WORST EVER KNOWN IN ENGLAND.

Shocks were worst ever known in England, according to J. J. Shaw, Birmingham Seismologist. He said his instruments recorded tremors of at least twice the severity of any he had previously known in Britain.

West Bromwich (Birmingham) Observatory recorded shocks which lasted seven minutes, but the wireless official on the top of the air Ministry building in London reports that the shock was only of eight seconds duration, while hundreds of Londoners are relating their experiences to friends who slept throughout the shock.

ANXIETY FOR ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Considerable anxiety was being felt for safety of St. Pauls Cathedral, the stability of whose fabric for number of years has been a constant source of vigilance. Happily, however, as far as can at present be ascertained, the building has not been damaged. Services were carried out normally in morning, but probably there will be further examination by experts later.—Reuter.

TABLES MOVING UNDER THEIR HANDS.

London Newspapermen's Experience LONDON, June 7. Streets in some Provincial districts were filled with groups of parents trying to pacify frightened children. Late workers in some London newspaper offices had strange experience, namely, of tables at which they were working moving under their hands. A woman at Holloway was flung out from bed. Sleepers at Buckingham Palace were disturbed by slight shocks. Tremors were not felt at Chequers.

Jawaharlal Sees Mysore Maharaja.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 5. During his recent visit to Mysore where he opened the Mysore Labour Conference, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited the Palace of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and had a long talk with the latter. Later on, Panditjee and his wife and daughter visited the Channundi Hill and at night all of them had dinner at "Lake View" with the Dewan of Mysore.

BREACH ON N. W. RAILWAY

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Karachi City, S.W. Railway, wires under date to-day: On the 7th instant at about 0/30 hours, the line at mile 31/17/18 between Shikarpur and Sultankot on the Ruk-Jacobabad Section was breached owing to the Zamindar Irrigation Channel breaching about one mile from the site, resulting in the brake van and two wagons on the Up shuttle Goods being derailed. Through communication was restored at 14 hours on same date. Passengers and their luggage were transhipped while the breach was on.—A. P.

ers where Mr. MacDonald is entertaining Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius.

Manchester experienced severe shocks, and a motor car standing in the street was overturned. Shocks in some areas were preceded by violent thunderstorms and in others by eerie calm.—Reuter.

PEOPLE IN NIGHT ATTIRE RUSH OUT IN STREETS

Heap Of Broken Chimney Pots, Windows And Crockery.

LONDON, June 7.

Shocks were felt from Aberdeen to South Coast of England and in parts of the Channel Islands, but none are reported from Ireland. Reports coming in throughout the day describe practically identical experiences of residents in widely separated areas who were awakened by rumblings, violent trembling of houses, glatter of crockery and crashes of falling pictures. The damage was apparently confined to broken chimney pots, windows and crockery. Many people rushed out into streets in night attire and were frightened to return to their houses lest severer shocks should bring them down.—Reuter.

EARTH TREMORS FELT ON CONTINENT ALSO.

LONDON, June 7. The earth tremors which shook England this morning were also felt on the Continent. A message from Brussels reports that marked tremors were felt all over Belgium at 1/26 a.m., while dispatches from Cherbourg and Dunkirk also state that shocks were felt at these centres. A number of people were awakened from sleep at Cherbourg. Hitherto no injuries or damages are reported from the Continent. Simultaneously a cable from Rochester, New York, reports that series of light tremors were felt at Rochester last night, the first shock at 7 p.m. and two others two and half hours later. There was no damage, but residents were considerably alarmed.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ABDUL GAFAR KHAN AT BAR-DOLI.

BARDOLI, June 7. Abdul Gafar Khan addressed a largely attended meeting to-night at Bardoli, at which Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi presided. Introducing the speaker, Mr. Mahadev Desai said that Abdul Gafar Khan was well known in the Frontier Provinces even before the struggle, but after the struggle he was known throughout the country. He led the non-violent struggle in the Frontier Province and thousands of Pathans followed him to jail. He believed in non-violence as a creed and tried for the achievement of Hindu-Muslim unity as much as Gandhi. He went to Bhopal at the bidding of Dr. Ambedkar to bring about an understanding between conflicting parties. He was a landlord, but lived like a poor man. He had come to Bardoli. He had created a non-violent army and if by chance the struggle was renewed, he was ready to lay down his head. Abdul Gafar Khan in the course of his address said, he had come to learn a lesson from the people of Bardoli. Non-violent struggle was not a new one. It was practiced in Mecca 1400 years ago. They had forgotten it and Gandhi ji had taught it anew. Mahomedans said that Congress was an organisation of Hindus, but it was really striving for the liberation of the country which was the 'firman' of Islam. Mahomedans should, therefore, take part in Congress activities. Hindus were so to say, the elder brother and Mahomedans the younger. The elder should take care of the younger and the two should march hand in hand towards the goal.—A. P.

A LAKH OF RED SHIRTS IN PESHAWAR.

"Frontier Gandhi" Interviewed.

BARDOLI, June 7.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Khan Abdul Kadir Khan, the Frontier leader, said that the Red Shirts movement was popular and growing in the whole of the Frontier Province. The Red Shirts volunteers already exceeded a lakh in Peshawar district alone. He alleged that in order to frighten the people out of the movement troops were paraded in the streets. There was no regular tax campaign in the Frontier Province, but the people could not pay the land revenue.

Questioned regarding the object of his visit to Mahatma Gandhi he said he came there at the behest of Mahatma Gandhi and would do as he was directed. He came from Peshawar and halted two days at Bhopal on the way. At Bhopal he saw the Nawab of Bhopal, Mr. Shaikat Ali, Dr. Ambedkar and Shauk Daudi. Mr. Shaikat Ali who was ill proposed to stay there till he recovered, while the others would leave in a day or two.—A. P.

Jawaharlal Return From Ceylon Tour.

A BUSY DAY IN BOMBAY AND DEPARTURE FOR BARDOLI.

Large crowds of people gave a rousing reception to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his arrival in Bombay on Sunday morning by the Madras Express. The reception was arranged by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The arrival platforms of Bori Bunder Station were densely packed with men and women eager to see Jawaharlal back from his Ceylon tour. In his tour Pandit Jawaharlal was accompanied by Mrs. Kamala Nehru and the members of the family. He was received at the station on behalf of the B.P.C.C. by Sjt. K. F. Nariman and Sjt. S. K. Patil and Abid Ali, President and the General Secretaries respectively. Pandit Jawaharlal looked a little better and fresher after his Ceylon tour. With great difficulty he could make his way through the crowds. He straight drove to Napean Sea Road, where he puts up while in Bombay. After performing the closing ceremony of the Officers' Training Camp of the H. S. Dal at Borivil and addressing public meeting at Khatmatpura, he left for Bardoli by night to see Mahatma Gandhi, with whom he returns on Tuesday next.

PICKETING CAMPAIGN IN ANDHRA.

Stocks Sealed In 40 Shops In Ellore.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 5.

The campaign of foreign cloth shop picketing is being carried on with unabated vigour in the Andhra desa. Report comes to-day from Ellore that as many as 40 shops have sealed their stock of foreign cloth. Volunteers are patrolling the bazar in the nights also. It is alleged that interested parties are goading the owners of foreign cloth shops to take legal action against the picketers. But thanks to the discipline and organisation of Congress volunteers it is very difficult to launch any legal suit against them as they are keeping up scrupulously to the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

tised in Mecca 1400 years ago. They had forgotten it and Gandhi ji had taught it anew. Mahomedans said that Congress was an organisation of Hindus, but it was really striving for the liberation of the country which was the 'firman' of Islam. Mahomedans should, therefore, take part in Congress activities. Hindus were so to say, the elder brother and Mahomedans the younger. The elder should take care of the younger and the two should march hand in hand towards the goal.—A. P.

"Keep Up The Ideal Of Ceaseless National Service."

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S ADVICE TO HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL CADETS.

SPECTACULAR CLOSING DOWN OF OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP AT BORIVLI.

Dr. Hardikar Answers Some Of The Critics

Amidst spectacular demonstrations, the closing ceremony of the Officers' Training Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal at Borivil was performed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on Sunday afternoon. The Camp had a run of five weeks during which the cadets coming from 13 Provinces in India were trained in the officers' duties, discipline and organisation.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Mrs. Kamala Nehru arrived at the Camp (Borivil) at 3 in the afternoon. He was ceremoniously received by the officials of the Camp and was given a guard of honour. He then inspected the Camp and had a talk with the campers.

TAKEN IN PROCESSION. The President was then taken in a well-arranged procession from the Camp to a specially pitched tent on the other side of the railway lines. The campers marching in military discipline formed the vanguard of the procession while crowds of people brought up the rear. Pandit Jawaharlal was accompanied in the procession by Sjt. B. Sanhamurti, President of the Hindustani Seva Dal. A number of Seva Dal Sevikas in blue and saffron uniform were keeping order at the function.

EXACTLY at the hour of 5, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the National Flag amidst cheers. Then followed the ceremonial salute to the Flag. A batch of Sevikas then recited national songs to the gathering.

The campers gave a demonstration of physical feats including lathi, jambia, drill, etc. The perfection acquired by the campers in these things was very much appreciated by the large gathering which witnessed the demonstrations.

DR. HARDIKAR'S SPEECH. Dr. N. S. Hardikar, the General Secretary of the Dal, then read the report. He stated that in the recent Satyagraha Campaign many Provinces could not continue the fight till the very end as vigorously as they began. That cannot be attributed to the lack of mass awakening. The people were roused to a very great extent in every nook and corner of India. But as soon as a few leaders were put into jail the people did not know what to do. They were neither organised nor disciplined and when the leaders were put into jail, there was nobody to lead them, to instruct them, to take work from them. Hence the movement had to suffer. This lack of discipline and organisation of rather the lack of organisers was felt very much by him wherever he went. He felt that they had to organise and discipline themselves in order to build up the Indian nation and solid foundations so as to utilise the abundant store of energy in the people for the uplift of the nation and humanity. They must be completely organised and disciplined. That was how the idea of starting an Officers' Training Camp occurred to him. Bombay had afforded the greatest scope for their work and he had to choose it for the purpose.

Accordingly, the various Provincial Congress Committees were appealed to send men and he was glad to say that with the exception of all others responded.

WHO IS AN OFFICER? The name of the Camp was "Officers' Training Camp." He has been asked whether all the cadets that were undergoing training there were to become officers. Not at all. That training only made them eligible to become officers. In his opinion, an officer was one who knew how to control men under him, and how to take efficient and maximum work from the people with the least expense of time, energy and money. When these cadets go to their own pla-

ces and organise the people there and when they have got a certain amount of experience, then and then only they would become real officers. He was confident that most of the cadets who had undergone training there would in the future become officers and serve the country to the best of their ability.

SOME CRITICS ANSWERED. There were some criticisms about the Seva Dal and its working. Some of the questions asked were "What was the relation of the Seva Dal to the Congress?" "Why should there be the Seva Dal when there was already the Congress?" His answer was Seva Dal was an auxiliary body of the Congress. Hence it was not at all different from Congress. That it was a Congress organisation was made quite clear from the Congress resolution passed at Coimbatore which ran as follows:—

"This Congress is of opinion that in order to train the people of India and make them effective instruments for the carrying out of the National work, on the lines laid down by the Congress, it is necessary to have a trained and disciplined body of workers. The Congress, therefore, welcomes the movement for the formation of an 'All-India Volunteer Organisation' and calls on the working Committee to take the necessary steps to form such a body of trained workers in co-operation with the organisers of the movement, and keep control and supervision over it while giving it freedom of internal management and administration."

And it was the first "All-India Volunteers' Conference" which organised Hindustani Seva Dal and recently the A.I.V. Board had passed the following resolution:— "In view of the fact that enquiries are often made about the relationship of Hindustani Seva Dal to the National Congress, this Board desires it to be known that the Seva Dal is an organisation of Volunteers—auxiliary to the Congress and subject to the policy and programme of the Congress in regard to internal management and administration, however, the Dal retains complete freedom."

He hoped these resolutions made the relationship between Seva Dal and Congress clear.

DAL AND NON-VIOLENT CREED. The second criticism was that the organisation advocated violence. "I want to make it clear that our actions are in strict conformity with the object of the Congress and that we have not departed at all from it. Perhaps, the lathi, jezini, talwar, etc., that we teach might have created that impression. We have been teaching these things for the last so many years and the history of the Seva Dal will show that we have been practising non-violence throughout even under most provocative circumstances."

The third question asked was: "What was the use of that drill and physical culture for non-violent fighters? Drilling was quite necessary to teach co-ordination and discipline. They had to rebuild society and bring about superior organisation thereof based on non-violence and soul-force."

As to the other items of physical culture, such as "lathi jambia" etc., they gave a certain amount of strength and endurance to the body against all physical assaults. Though they were weapons of offence as well as defence, the Hindustani Seva Dal did not use them for either of these purposes nor for causing any hurt to anybody.

DEEDS MORE FLOQUENT THAN WORDS.

The fourth criticism against the Seva Dal was that Seva Dal members (Continued on page 7.)

T. U. CONGRESS AND UNITY MOVE.

Executive Council's Resolution.

OUT FOR INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY OF WORKERS

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The Trade Union Congress executive finished deliberations to-day. Representatives of 22 Trade Unions attended the meeting. The following resolution on Trade Union Unity moved by Mr. Mukundlal Sarkar and seconded by Mr. S. V. Deshpande was adopted unanimously after prolonged and heated discussion. "This meeting expresses its emphatic opinion that unity in Trade Union movement is essential in the interests of the Indian Working-class and as the annual session of the T. U. Congress is fast approaching and as it is imperative that the much-desired unity should be achieved before the Congress meets in Calcutta this meeting authorises the chairman, of the Executive Council declare in unequivocal terms that All India Trade Union Congress stands for international solidarity of the working-class and for co-operation with all class organisations of the workers in every country which are fighting against capitalist exploitation backed by imperialism. It holds that the Trade Union Congress stands against all international organisations which are working as agents of capitalism and imperialism."

This meeting further authorise the chairman to invite all unions in India join the Trade Union Congress."

The date of the annual sessions is fixed as July 3. The meeting ended amidst shouts of "victory to the Red Flag."

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SARDA ACT.

(By Mail)

NOAKHALI, June 5. The first case in Noakhali under the Sarda Act—the Child Marriage Restraint Act—was instituted recently in the court of Mr. B. R. Sen, the District Magistrate, by Abdul Gani of Manikpur, Ramganj, against two brothers, Abdul Aziz aged 18 and Abdul Kadir on a charge of marrying two minor girls, sisters aged 4 and 2, respectively.

It was alleged that the minor girls were the first cousins of the two men and that, in order to obtain the minors' share of the property, they were forcibly taken away from the custody of their mother, Chandra Banu, who married the complainant after the death of her former husband, i.e. the girls' putative father.

The Magistrate, after examining the complainant, issued an order for a security bond of Rs. 100 under Section 9 of the Act and transferred the case to the file of Mr. N. Bardhan, Deputy Magistrate, for preliminary enquiry and report.

SEQUEL TO MIDNAPORE MURDER

(By Mail)

MIDNAPORE, June 5. "Bibekanda Bose, Jyotibhan Ghosh, Amar Chandra Chatterpaddhyaya and Bhaja Kumar Chakravarti were placed before the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer of Midnapore in connection with the case of murder of Mr. James Peddie. The police filed an application to the effect that the investigation was not yet complete and prayed for an adjournment. The Sub-Divisional Officer accordingly adjourned the case till June 18, and directed the men to remain on the same bail, namely that of Rs. 10,000 with two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each.—A. P.

WORLD CONFERENCE FOR REVISION OF WAR DEBTS.

Diplomatic correspondent of "Sunday Express" understands that a world conference to consider proposals for the revision of all War Debts may be outcome of Chequers talks.—Reuter.

MRS. MONTAGU AT WARSAW.

LONDON, June 7. Warsaw.—Mrs. Edwin Montagu has arrived here by air from Moscow.—Reuter.

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WANTED—An experienced B. Com. or G. D. A. for the post of an Auditor in the Grade of Rs. 90—102—120. Provident Fund, leave and T. A. as per Board's rules. Mathematics or Backward Class candidates preferable. Selected candidate will have to furnish security and sign a Service Bond for two years. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 9th June, 1931. G. D. VARTAK, President, District Local Board, Thana.

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WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil Engineering Courses through correspondence. ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE, (Government Registered) Sukkur, Sind.

THE BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL (Wandby Road, Fort) From 10th June boys with MARATHI for their vernacular will be admitted even to the Anglo-Vernacular Standards I, II, and III (advanced and elementary). Most of the work in these classes will be done by Graduate teachers. For more particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT.

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THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, Bombay 1—Classes to prepare candidates for the Government Diploma in Accountancy Examination will commence at the above College from 20th June, 1931. The classes provide for proper individual attention, which is made possible owing to a comparatively small number of students, and a systematic course of study under highly qualified staff. A few seats are available in the College Hostel. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.

MALEKU SAIBU BAHIL TRUST FUND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS—The Trustees of the above fund invite application for two scholarships of Rs. 10 per month for one year from deserving students of Telugu Mumukshu Bhawan who are studying for civil engineering or in the Victoria Technical Institute Bombay or who have appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay with highest number of marks or from any poor and deserving boys or girls attending school or college. The trustees are authorised to award the same according to their absolute discretion. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th June 1931. Dr. V. G. AKULA, G.B. V. C. Veterinary Surgeon, For Self and Co-Trustees, Maleku Saibu Bahil Trust Fund, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

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TWO STEAM CRANES with having 8 H.P. Boilers in perfect condition fitted with engines giving all round movements and raising and lowering 11bs. to be sold. One of these a German-made being only slightly used in a very sound tip-top condition. Both intended to run on Broad-Gauge lines. May prove a sound bargain to intending buyers. Enquire for further particulars and prices with the MANAGER, Sewree, Saw Mills, Bombay, 35.

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FOR SALE—Following 1931 MODEL CARS, recently purchased for H. H.'s marriage occasion. Used not more than 15 days. Open for inspection at the State Garage. One Whippet Sedan 4-cy. cost Rs. 3685; One Chevrolet Sedan 5-Cy. cost Rs. 3839; One Chevrolet De Luxe Tourer, cost Rs. 3147; Thirteen Chevrolet Tourer, cost Rs. 2928; Four Chevrolet Bus 15-Passenger, cost Rs. 3155; Three Chevrolet Truck Open Body cost Rs. 2955. Apply RAJ-KHARCH UPRI, BHAVNAGAR.

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GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns as the following rates:—

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Motivated Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and to state their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement column.

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twentieth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday the 20th June 1931, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st March, 1931.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH E. MEHTA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 8th June, 1931.

THE J. N. TATA EDUCATION SCHEME, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS for the studentships available for the current year for advanced study out of India will be received not later than the 31st July, 1931, by the Honorary Secretary, The J. N. Tata Education Scheme, Bombay House, Fort, Bombay. Applications should be sent in on a special form, which will be sent on request, and must be accompanied by COPIES ONLY of certificates as to character and physical fitness including eye-sight, which will not be returned, and a photograph of passport size. Only the applications of candidates who have graduated in the FIRST CLASS will be considered. The Honorary Secretary regrets that he cannot answer queries from candidates who do not possess the above qualifications.

Bombay, 4th June, 1931.

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.

WILL RE-OPEN on the 26th of June, 1931. Intermediate Science, B.Sc., B.A., Science, B.A., Honours and Pass courses are taught here. Those who have passed their Matriculation with Vernacular can take up German and Ard-Mag-dhi in this College.

Free accommodation in the Local Boarding Houses. Staff efficient climate healthy, living cheaper and fees lower. Hostel arrangements are made for a limited number of students. Get Students' Hand-book by sending 5 annas stamps. Apply for admission and hostel accommodation to

PRINCIPAL BALKRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MANOHARAXMI, wife of Chhaganlal Vishnaji Trivedi, of Ville Parle has agreed to sell to my client, the property described in the schedule hereunder written free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece or pieces of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, gift, inheritance, lease, mortgage, sale, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Hashi Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any will be deemed and considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those piece or pieces of land situated at Ville Parle, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, measuring 2115 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing plot No. 65A of the Town Planning Scheme No. 6 of Ville Parle, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 243E and which pieces of land are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by Plot No. 65, belonging to Bai Manoharaxmi, Chhaganlal, Vishnaji, on the South by Plot No. 66, belonging to Haridas Narani, on the East by the B.E. & G.I. Railway, line and on the west by Road No. 6, of the Town Planning Scheme.

Amusements.

GLORIOUS SECOND WEEK.

MADANS SCREEN-MARVEL OF DISTINCTION
SHOWING THE SPLENDOR OF THE ORIENT
DRAWING RECORD AUDIENCE DAILY TO WITNESS
ALL-TALKING, ALL-SINGING & ALL-DANCING
HINDI DRAMA (IN 12 REELS)

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THE MOST PATHETIC LOVE STORY OF THE AGES WITH HEART-RENDING SONGS OF HIGH IDEALS GLOWING WITH ANCIENT POMP

PRODUCED ON "RCA" PHOTOPHONE SYSTEM

Starring Sweet-voiced Master NISSAR the Renowned Indian Stage Star And The beautiful KAJIAN BAI, the "Nightingale" of Bengal with A TALKIE-COMEDY

"MUMBAINEE-SHETANEE" WELLINGTON CINEMA

Featuring MOHAN & Miss. SHARIFA SHOWS DAILY 6-15 & 10 P.M.

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday the 20th June, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, adopting the resolutions regarding the amendment of certain bye-laws of the Bank as per detailed particulars supplied to members.

By order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH E. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

Auction Sales.

GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF PRABHADEVI ROAD AND SAYANI ROAD NEAR ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Soori Vallabhdas and others the Mortgagees and on account, and at the risk of Messrs. Abubakar Usman the Mortgagee, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 24th March 1925, sell by Public Auction the undementioned property on Monday the 8th June 1931 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax Land hereditaments and premises with a "pucca" built Chawl, a gardener's shed and a fazzandari house on a portion thereof at Mahalin, Farhaddevi Road, measuring 432 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 278, 288, Collector's New Nos. 3968, 3969, Old Survey No. 546 and under New Survey No. 1749, Cadastral Survey No. 1103 of Lower Parel Division and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 2815 (3) 2816, 2817, 2819, and Street Nos. 280-28, 281, 282, and 284, and bounded on the East by public passage and Sayani Road, on the West by the property of Sulaiman Haji Issac Issacate, towards the North by old Farhaddevi Road, and New Cadell Road, and the South by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 41, Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & Co.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of V. Desikachari and others (Insolvents) traded as The White Kerosene and Mineral Oil Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public auction THIS DAY (MONDAY) the 8th June 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 12B, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—Electric "Gestetner" Duplicate big sized safe, iron and wooden cupboards, tables, chairs, electric ceiling fans, typewriters, kerosene oil, name boards, etc.

PATHE CINEMA 6-30 and 10
ALL SINGING ALL TALKING.
WITH MORTON DOWNEY AND BETTY LAWFORD
LUCKY IN LOVE
Two Reel Comedy—Pathe Sound Gazette.

THE CAPITOL
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
You've never met anyone like—



She was put on trial for love, because her fiance's family scented scandal!

See
RUTH CHATTERTON
(In her finest role since "Madame X")
RALPH KATHBONE RALPH FORBES NANCE O'NEIL

Based on the play, "The High Road," by Frederick Lonsdale; directed by SIDNEY FRANKLIN.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & Co.

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TO-DAY AT 4-30 & 10 P.M.
MIRTH! MERRIMENT! MELODY! COMEDY! ROMANCE! SONGS! A PLENTY IN



Starring
EL BRENDEN MARJORIE WHITE
7 BRAND NEW SONGS. EACH ONE A SURE HIT!
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POWELL'S FRUIT SALINE

KEEPS YOU FIT.

Best for Habitual Constipation, Biliousness, Prickly Heat, Pimples, Morning Sickness, disorders of stomach and Liver, etc., etc.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE
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Telephone No. 22997.



Alexandra Personal Weighing Scale

Very useful for Hospitals, Sport Clubs, Athletes and Doctors.

The Built-in Springs are best steel specially hardened, with large enamelled dial for easy reading is marked up to 280 lb (20 stone). Price Rs. 15/- packing FREE.

A. M. MASTER. 79-81, Khokhabazar, Bombay 3.

FOR Eye Troubles USE

ANKHI-KHOOSH EYE DROP

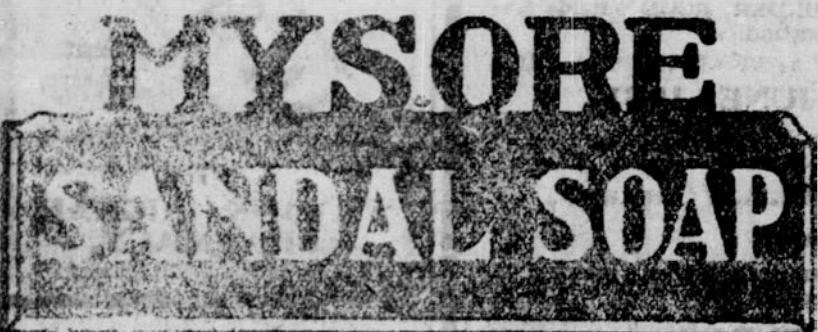
A guaranteed cure for sore and watering eyes, itching and watering eyes, and red and inflamed eyes sensitive to light. It relieves headache due to tired or strained eyes. Cures like magic Conjunctivitis (Ophthalmia) from whatever cause and ulcers in the eyes. Stops recurrence of sty. Best remedy for infants and Adults. In old people cures watering of eyes and clears vision, cures Pink Eyes in infants. Absolutely harmless if a whole bottle is poured into the eye or drunk.

At all Chemists, Stores and Opticians.
Sole Agents:—INTERNATIONAL REMEDIES CO.,
4, Queens Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Recipients of many Gold Medals and thousands of certificates from Maharajas, Rajas and other Gentlemen of Position. For casting one Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal consultation on one horoscope for full life Rs. 5. In writing Rs. 20. Annual life reading monthly: Rs. 5; Weekly Rs. 10. For three questions about futurity Rs. 1. Each extra question Rs. 3. (Horoscope, date and time of birth or writing time required). Write to or call at:—

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OUT APRIL 1931. THAT GREAT MARKETING BOOK INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY 1931

An elaborate Review of Trade in India with an extensive Directory of Traders. Packed with all trading, Railway, Shipping, monetary, legal information with elaborate glossary. Business terms connected with every trade in the Indian Market and extensive descriptions of any market place with industries and manufactures connected with them.

CLASSIFIED TRADER'S DIRECTORY, containing nearly 13,000 entries of all classes of Business firms. Besides Directory of Newspapers & Technical Institutions and an elaborate Indexing which is cyclopaedia of industrial and commercial facts and information Rs. 5/- and postage As. 11.

OF ALL BOOKSELLERS OR FROM
D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & CO., Hornby Road, Bombay.
INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., Shambazar, Calcutta.

Future Of Cotton Prices.

WATCH ACTION OF STOCKS & PROGRESS OF CROP.

Shackles Imposed Upon Speculation.

In the past week cotton, after making new lows for the season, has developed enough irregularity to indicate a certain amount of resistance around current levels. Ordinarily this would mean a disposition on the part of the trade to regard adverse outside influences as fairly well discounted. With a tendency on the part of the conservative element to await crop developments before taking a positive stand either way, state Messrs. Munds and Winslow in their market letter dated May 9th.

We are inclined to sympathize with this view of the nearby price outlook. As we have tried to make clear in our recent analyses of the cotton situation, we do not believe that supply and demand conditions, the depressed state of world trade and the shackles imposed upon speculative endeavour represent propitious influences for a strong market in cotton. It is our view that if the crop comes along satisfactorily with only a moderate reduction in acreage, the unsettling factors sketched above will make it difficult to avoid substantially lower prices when the crop begins to move in the autumn. A yield above 13,000,000 bales which would be materially above the indicated consumption for this season, undoubtedly would precipitate pressure that would be most difficult to counteract.

There is, however, no assurance yet that the crop will be above 13,000,000 bales. We are inclined to look for an acreage reduction around 10 per cent, possibly a little less. Fertilizer sales up to the end of April were 28 per cent below last year. Land is in an excellent state of preparation over most of the Belt, but recent low temperatures have interfered with proper germination, and it would be rather surprising if we should not hear widespread complaints of replanting. The crop which promised a normal start now appears to be ten days to two weeks late over a considerable portion of the Belt, particularly in the central and west.

MAJOR INFLUENCES. In our opinion, will govern the course of prices. One would be the action of the stock market, and the barometric interpretation placed on price movements in that quarter. The other is the progress of the crop. In view of the un-

certainities involved, we are inclined to look for irregularity with the possibility of occasional spurts of strength due to the limited selling power inherent in the market at this stage of the season. There may be times when scarcity of contracts will make it difficult for buyers to operate except at advancing prices.

This is largely a temporary technical view of the case. Fundamentally, the market in cotton is far from healthy. The goods markets have lost much of their buoyancy, activity and confidence. Moreover, throughout the world we see the effect of governmental attempts to palliate the harshness of economic readjustment. A case in point is furnished by recent developments in Egypt. Officialdom in that country attempted to contribute to the cause of "orderly marketing" by holding a fairly large portion of the crop in the seed. A short time ago it was decided to gin this cotton. The following extract from an Alexandria letter of April 24 gives an idea of how this expedient worked out:

"The Government's decision to gin the cotton under advance has been responsible for a steady dribble of fixation sales. One hundred thousand bales—no doubt some of it is already earmarked—is a tidy lump of cotton to arrive in summer months on a spot market with daily sales of about 1,500 bales. This threat came to surety with further weakness in American markets. The result here has been disastrous, and new crop sales have made a low of dollars 18.60 with very slight recovery. New crop October Uppers are only about the dollars in mark. The latter did attract distinct trade interest on the fall, and at 100 points on American October there was an appreciable volume of business. Undoubtedly they are relatively attractive at this level and habitual users of American staples in Europe will surely turn to Egyptian when they need cotton. Any way we are entitled to hope so."

All of which, in our opinion, goes to show that we cannot be on sure ground in cotton or any other commodity until free markets have provided an outlet for the constructive activities of merchants, manufacturers and speculative investors.

Trade & Finance.

NO SOLUTION TO SILVER CRISIS

Extreme Weakness In Govt. Securities

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent, BOMBAY, June 5)

MONEY. Money remained tight throughout with call funds placed at about 5-1/2 per cent. Treasury bills were again the cause for the cause for this strength, as much as Rs. 481.75 lakhs worth of bills of all usances being sold against maturities of Rs. 179.75 lakhs. It may however be noted that between 5th and 9th June a fairly large amount aggregating Rs. 693.75 lakhs is due for payment and this may cause a slightly easier trend in money rates next week. Although it was generally feared that the allotment as well as tap rates would be raised with the resultant heavy applications, the expected did not happen. The trade demand has fallen by Rs. 140.67 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 4-3/4 per cent, two to three months 4-1/2 per cent, and six months 4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK. The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 29th May 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 238.24 lakhs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 15,68,05,000 as compared with Rs. 14,17,00,000 at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 18.68, an increase of 2.41 per cent. over last week. Loans and inland bills discounted have declined by Rs. 52.70 lakhs and Rs. 64.78 lakhs, while Cash credits have increased by Rs. 26.48 lakhs. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 116.79 lakhs to Rs. 16.53 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 37.58 lakhs to Rs. 65.75 crores. The bank rate stands at 6 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET. The gilt-edged market developed extreme weakness following a stupendous fall in the price of India sterling stocks as a result of the failure of the new loan which is now quoted at 2 per cent. discount. 3-1/2 per cent India sterling reached the low level of 253/ thus losing nearly 87/ from last

week's closing. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper found numerous sellers and the rate was brought down as low as Rs. 59/12 although it reacted slightly towards the close to Rs. 60-4 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan lost over a rupee to Rs. 99-13. All other issues were easier, but business in them was on a limited scale. 5 per cent 1930 Loan declined to Rs. 99-12 1935 to Rs. 95-14, and 1939-44 loan to Rs. 93-10. 6 per cent. short-dated bonds due 1931 and 1932 were placed at Rs. 100-4 and Rs. 101-2. The premium on 1933-36 loans declined to 3 annas. 4 per cent. 1930-70 loan eased to Rs. 74-10, while 1934-37 loan was unchanged at Rs. 38-15. 4-1/2 per cent. 1935-60 loan closed at Rs. 32-5 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 94-14.

TREASURY BILLS. Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine, six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 2nd June 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 24,75,000, Rs. 34,50,000 and Rs. 1,21,50,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months bills at Rs. 96-3-6 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-8-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-9-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 24,75,000, Rs. 34,50,000 and Rs. 1,21,50,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 5-0-6, Rs. 4-14-5 and Rs. 5-10-2 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine, six and three months bills will be issued from Thursday the 4th June 1931 to Monday the 8th June at Rs. 96-4-6, Rs. 97-9-6 and Rs. 98-10-0 percent respectively. Intermediate nine, six and three months bills sold from 26th May to 1st June amounted to Rs. 7,75,000, Rs. 45,00,000 and Rs. 2,53,00,000 respectively. Tenders for nine, six and three months bills to the amount of

Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 9th June. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday. The 12th June 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

EXCHANGE.

Owing to persistent demand for remittances probably in connection with the new India sterling loan and to the absence of cover, sterling exchange rates ruled distinctly quiet with sellers of ready T. T. quoting 1s. 5-3/4d. and buyers at 1s. 5-25/32d. As soon as the demand for remittances is satisfied however and in view of the steady money rates, the market might be expected to recover slightly. Business in forward deliveries is negligible. The following are the forward rates:—Up to 15th June 1/5-3/4; 16th June to 15th July 1/5 23/32d. 16th July to 15th August 1/5 11/16d. and 16th to 31st August 1/5 21/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved this week from dol. 4.86-13/32 to dol. 4.86-11/16. French francs continued to rise and after reaching 124.12 closed at 124.55. The Belgia is quoted at 34.93 and the Italian lira at 92.95.

GOLD. The gold market remained featureless with no change either in price or in the daily output. Ready gold is quoted at Rs. 21-4-0 per tola and the requirements for trade amount to 3 to 4000 tolas a day. Stocks on hand approximate 1-1/4 lakhs tolas. Government continues to receive small quantities of gold. In London the quotation for gold remained unchanged at 84s. 9-8/4d. throughout, but closed at 84. 11-7/8d. The price of sovereign showed no alteration, ready and delivery 29th June being quoted at Rs. 13-8-8. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-0 and Rs. 21-3-9 for ready, Rs. 21-3-9 and Rs. 21-3-6 for 1st June settlement and Rs. 21-4-3 and Rs. 21-3-9 for 30th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring 210,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about 212,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 408,220 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be 23,700.

SILVER. The silver market opened quiet, but showed some resistance at the lower levels following advices from foreign markets. Ready declined from Rs. 42-12 to Rs. 42-6 on Monday and was maintained at this level during the remainder of the week. Shanghai speculators who had created a big overbought position in sterling estimated to be 2-1/2 million have steadily reduced it this week, thus causing steeper silver prices. The tea after touching 1s. 1-15/16 is quoted at 1s. 2-3/16d. at the close. The technical position in the local market appears to have improved since bulls have been freely carrying over their commitments to the next settlement at a premium of about 5 to 6 annas per 100 tolas. Although stocks are small at about 2,300 bars, large shipments reported to be over 3 million ounces are "en route" from New York and will arrive in time for the July settlement. The undertone therefore may be regarded as not strong. The daily output averages 170 bars. The highest and lowest rates in London were 12-3/8d. and 12-1/8d. both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 42-12 and Rs. 42-6 for ready, Rs. 42-12 and Rs. 42-4 for 6th June settlement; and Rs. 42-6 and Rs. 41-14 for 6th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring 236,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about 2110,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 771 bars and Rs. 309,058 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be 27,000.

Latest advices from New York reveal that the proposed international conference to solve silver crisis is unlikely for the present. Whatever be the reason for abandoning the idea, it is indeed regrettable that the proposed conference would not be held. Silver prices have once again tended to be easier and unless some suitable means are found to stabilise prices, the economic suffering of the world, particularly of the silver using countries, will be aggravated.

SHARES. The share market was a shade easier at the opening particularly cotton mill section owing to weakness in raw cotton coupled with absence of investment enquiry. Business on the whole was restricted. At the close the rates recovered slightly on bear covering and improved raw cotton price. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 678/12-471/4-672/8; Century Rs. 225/12-218/12-223/12; Central India Rs. 330xd. 322-82d-323/12xd; Crescent Rs. 65-60-61/4; Fazlulbhosy Rs. 375-356/4-360; Indian Bleaching Rs. 142/8-137/8; Indore Malwa Rs. 348/12-345 Kohinoor Rs. 132/8-127/8-128/12; New

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The treatment which is carried out by external and internal means is called the

SANTUBEN TREATMENT.

It cures Tuberculosis, including all complaints of Catarrhal nature, light and medium cases which now between turban 2 and 3, also second stage of Tubercle forming in the lung and other organs.

By the use of Santuben the grave general symptoms of Tuberculosis disappear very rapidly. A subjective well feeling sets in, coughing stops, appetite and bodily weight increases, temperature falls, night sweats are reduced and finally the Tubercle bacilli in the Sputum disappear.

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Price Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

LITERATURE ON REQUEST. WANTED LOCAL AGENTS.

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BASHIKARAN KABACHA.—Wearer of this will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and thus accomplish anything and everything that he likes. Rs. 9-10. Specially prepared and giving immediate effects Rs. 38-4.

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The miscellaneous section moved in sympathy. There was a noticeable fall in Bombay Burma shares which declined from Rs. 413/12 to Rs. 393/12, on unloading by tired holders. Tata Irons Ordys. receded from Rs. 21 to Rs. 19/12 and Defds. from Rs. 280 to Rs. 265. Tata Hydros. were almost unchanged at Rs. 103/12, and Andhra Valleys at Rs. 550. Tata Power Ordys. declined from Rs. 412/8 to Rs. 410. Alcock shares after losing from Rs. 190 to Rs. 181/14 closed at Rs. 185. Bombay Trams closed weak at Rs. 110-10 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 171/4. Bundi Cement's were also

down to Rs. 12/6xd. and Indian Cements to Rs. 152/6xd. Katat Ordys. are quoted at Rs. 152/8, while Defds. lost substantially from Rs. 615 to Rs. 575. Ahmedabad Prantij shares were a little bit steady closing at Rs. 782/8, while Gujarats declined from Rs. 50 to Rs. 45/8.

Imperial Bank shares kept steady at Rs. 1055 with Contributions quoted at Rs. 255. Bank of India shares showed no alteration at the lower level and closed at Rs. 98. Central Banks are quoted at Rs. 14/8.

CALCUTTA. The price of hessians dropped from Rs. 8/10 to Rs. 8/2 with June shares in the Calcutta market weak at the close.

PICKETING OF LIQUORSHOPS

Volunteers' Code Of Conduct

(BY C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR.)

Liquor shop renters had been hoping that the Government would interfere with picketing. They believed that past history would be repeated. They were waiting for Section 144 to take its care and get up to work once more. But they waited in vain. They found that nothing of the sort happened. Magistrates did not issue prohibitory orders and did not send special police to disperse picketers.

Then, again, renters had hoped that picketing would do no harm to their business. Along with most Government officials, these men too, thought that nobody would really be dissuaded by reason of the picketing. Unless the pickets used actual physical obstruction, they thought that the victims would come in all right; and if physical obstruction was resorted to, picketing would at once be stopped. But it was soon discovered that peaceful picketing was a real and effective force. The shops did not get their custom. It was found that the moral appeal had a tremendous effect, in some places amounting to total absence of all customers. This was what they had never expected. They feel now they must bestir and help themselves.

THE PRESENT PHASE.

Throughout the country as if by agreement after a general consultation the renters are beginning to take things in their own hands. Disappointed in their expectations of police interference, they are now engaging agents of their own to waylay volunteers, throw bricks or make brutal assaults, in order to intimidate the volunteers, and terrify their supporters. This explains the incidents at Tirupur, Arkonam and other places. They are also trying corruption. In one place the contractor pleaded hard for the withdrawal of pickets at least during a festive week and said, "You may, if you like, have picketing in some sort of way. You may send a few respectable citizens, but not these volunteers. I shall try to carry on sales for sometime, so that I may get out of the present contract without loss. I will not bid at the

next auctions." In another place, the contractor said, "I shall not object to picketing. But send away so and so." The reason being that so and so was an efficient organizer and would not be corrupted.

GUARD AGAINST TEMPTATION

I appeal to Congress workers and others fighting this great and good battle, that they should be on their guard now more than ever. I need not say anything about corruption, for I know how the meanest workers would spurn the offers of the liquor-man. But doubts may arise as to what is to be done in case of assaults on the volunteers. I write this to appeal to volunteers throughout the country not to be drawn into any angry words or hasty action on account of the violence directly or indirectly set up by the liquor-shop people. Neither should we be dragged into litigation, civil or criminal, which is waste of time, energy, money and all that counts in a great campaign. We should bear assaults without retaliation or complaint.

If we begin to prosecute persons and seek the aid of police and the magistracy, we shall be far too much involved in that kind of work and we will have no time or resources to carry on the campaign. The police would indeed tempt us to seek their aid, but we should not yield. As we are situated, Satyagrahic fortitude and forgiveness are the most effective answers to all wrongs, insults and assaults.

We should not even utter harsh words, or angry challenge at public meetings. I wrote to a young man who had been injured in the head and taken to hospital, "speak and act as if nothing had happened," and it is a good formula in our campaign. Did we not know when we resolved upon a campaign against liquor that the worst elements of society—those that traded in it and those who were enslaved by it—would be ranged against us and that rowdyism would be displayed against our non-violence. We knew and expected this when we entered the fray. We should not be thrown off our feet, now that the expected is happening, or drawn out of the straight path of non-violence, thought, word and deed. It is in this phase of our campaign that our determination, fortitude and non-violence will be put to the test. Indeed it is just when our labour is about to bear fruit that

the trial of our patience may seem severest.

HOW PICKETS SHOULD BEHAVE.

Besides engineering assaults, there is yet another method followed by liquor shop men. False cases are launched against volunteers and against others showing sympathy and rendering assistance to the movement. These cases go before magistrates whose psychology, I fear, is still on the old track and who even if they wished dare not be suspected of any Prohibition or Congress leaning. When I warn people not to be drawn into wasteful litigation, I do not want any one to remain quiet and submit to false charges. In this campaign Congress workers are at liberty to defend themselves if falsely charged with violence or obstruction by private complainants or by police. We may adduce evidence and expose the truth to the world even where we have no confidence in the Courts impartiality or independence. We may vigorously defend ourselves and prove that we have been true to our own creed. We need not offer a premium to false accusations. Workers will, however, take advice before launching on such defence, so that the balance of advantage may be well considered before involving themselves in court-work. But though in useful cases we may thus defend ourselves against false accusations, the role of prosecutor is one which we should avoid. We may not prosecute people for assault or other offences committed by them in connection with our picketing. Here we should stick to the well-sworn formula of Satyagraha.

So much about renters and the problems arising out of their present activities. What of the Government? If they expected that violence would soon result from picketing, we have disappointed them greatly. The drunkards stay away when asked by the volunteers, and are not inclined to violence unless set up by somebody and given free drinks. Renters have begun to make vigorous protests regarding fall of income and demand proportionate reduction of dues payable to Government.

I appeal to these officers to rise above previous practice and prejudice, assimilate the new spirit of the Central Government and not bother about the revenue. If the future Government of India does not want liquor revenue, and if the Viceroy and his Government have agreed to peaceful picketing, why should we be concerned about it and fruitlessly try to stop the tide of coming changes? There is a bigger prestige of yours that you hurt by seeking to protect the liquor trade.

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FORCED LABOUR.

These farmers were compelled to do a lot of things for the State, gratis. For instance, they were forcibly required to work as labourers without any kind of wages in constructing the Government's buildings, to work as sweepers and bhangis in the town municipality, etc., etc.

Chembur's Protest

A public meeting of the residents of Chembur was held on Tuesday the 2nd June 1931, in the Chembur School Hall, under the auspices of the Chembur Brotherhood, to protest against the proposal of the Chembur Notified Area Committee to grant a Market License at Chembur at a nominal fee of Rs. 5 per month for a period of seven years. Mr. Chuni Lal D. Barfiwala, late Chairman of the Andheri Notified Area Committee presided. A resolution protesting against the proposal, especially the length of the period of contract and the extraordinary small monthly payment at which the contract was offered, was adopted.

A strong Committee was appointed to take the necessary steps to get the proposal of the Notified Area Committee withdrawn. The elected members of the Notified Area Committee were present at the meeting and after expressing their strong disapproval of the Committee's proposal, promised to support the protest of the public.

The Secretary, Indian States' People's Conference writes:—

The three hundred farmers of the Vadasinor State, left at the end of April last the Nawab's territory protesting against the levy of the forced labour and settled themselves, in the adjoining British territory. The peasants went twice to the Political Agent of the Rewakantha Agency to present their case to him and went once to the Nawab himself, in response to his call, to put before him their grievances.

The Nawab has now accepted many of their demands and also transferred the Mahalkari of Vimpur. He also promised to abolish forced labour altogether from the State.

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Agriculturists Force His Hands.

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PRESIDENCIES AND C. P.

ARBITRATION MOVE

Sj. Bose Welcomes Mahatma's Proposal.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following wire to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose:—

BARDOLI, June 1.

Subhas Chandra Bose,

Woodburn Park,

Calcutta.

Advise you see Sen-Gupta and offer submit matters arbitration if mutual adjustment impossible. Cannot advise counter public meeting or propaganda. Am wiring Sen-Gupta submit arbitration.

(Sd.) GANDHI.

Sj. BOSE'S REPLY.

It is understood that Sjt. Bose is replying to say that since Sjt. Sen-Gupta's rebellious and extremely unreasonable attitude has made adjustment impossible, in spite of the anxiety of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to meet all legitimate grievances, there is no other option but to place the matter before the Working Committee, and that he wholeheartedly welcomes Mahatma Gandhi's arbitration— "Liberty."

English School At Abrama

(From A Correspondent.)

ABRAMA, June 5.

An English school was opened in Abrama 46 years ago. Abrama and Kharsad made united efforts to raise it to a full Grant-in-aid High School. A Rural Education Society was formed to manage the institution. But in the non-cooperation days, this High School became a National Institution, which ceased to exist with the failure of non-cooperation movement.

The spread of English education on this side is very great. Hence it was thought necessary to revive the school. On October 1st 1927, it was again started with 49 students only, and the Vasant Education Society was formed to manage its affairs. In such a short period over 350 students of 18 villages have taken advantage of the school which has a hostel attached to it.

At present the school teachers upto the seventh standard, and is recognised by the Educational Department. Demands are constantly made to raise it to a full High School.

Socialism Irreconcilable With Catholic Religion?

POPE'S STRANGE ENCYCLICAL

To Catholic Socialists the world over the new encyclical on social and economic problems, a resume of which was issued from the Vatican to-day and broadcast by Pope Pius XI. himself, will come as a bombshell.

No one can be at one and the same time a good Catholic and a true Socialist, says His Holiness, who proceeds to appeal to "sons who have strayed into the ranks of Socialism to return to the Church."

The new encyclical is a revision of the famous "Rerum Novarum" issued 40 years ago to-day, which earned for its author, Pope Leo XIII., the sobriquet of the "working man's Pope," because of its defence of the rights of the underdog.

The social fabric, as Pope Pius XI. sets it forth, is based on the present capitalist system, but he urges a fairer share of the profits of their toil for the workers. The Encyclical denounces individualism and Communism as "equally pernicious errors."

Capital and labour, it says, are two essential elements of the modern economic regime. Neither party has the right to claim the whole of the yield of their common effort.

There must be a reorganisation which will provide a fairer distribution of profits. The workers must gradually be raised to the degree of comfort which the ownership of their toil gives.

Wages must suffice to cover not only vital needs, but the higher needs of the family and furnish the wherewithal to better its conditions. Class warfare must give place to real and sincere co-operation.

The Pope does not condemn the present system as bad in itself, but denounces the "profound deformities and grave abuses" which vitiate it.

The wild competition of yesterday, the Pontiff says, "has given rise to a concentration in the hands of a few of the economic power of the whole world. That concentration and domination are degenerating into tyrannical despotism, the remedy for which is a return to the salutary principles of Catholic social philosophy and their judicious application to the regime of capital and labour."

Socialism flattered itself that it had found a radical remedy, but that remedy had proved worse than the disease. Socialism had lately evolved in two directions. One was Communism, which could not in any way be reconciled to Church doctrine, and the other was a sort of mitigated Socialism. This new Socialism was in several ways consonant with Catholic principles, but was in general at variance with the true conception given by the Gospel, and was irreconcilable with it.

HOW MISS MAYO

SLANDERS

Lady M. P. Repudiates

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., has addressed the following letter to Miss Blanche Watson (New York) in reply to the latter's letter regarding Katherine Mayo's new book on India:—

Thank you for your letter. Katherine Mayo has no authority whatever to use my name in connection with her book. I protested on the floor of the House character and I have protested of Commons about its propaganda character and I have protested on public platforms in London. I asked her to a meal at the House in order that she should meet certain Members of Parliament who were particularly interested in India. I took care that Mr. Saklatvala, the Indian who was at that time a Member, should be present, and he completely floored her statements about the Indian hospitals. I certainly never said that her book was very valuable or true. I did say it had interested me enormously. I said that in a speech to the meeting mentioned above. That is the only sentence I have ever used to give the faintest colour to what she is saying. I shall be very glad if you will deny her statements about me wherever you can, and if there is

any channel in which I can make this statement public, I shall, of course, be willing to do so.

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MACDONALD CONFERS WITH GERMAN STATESMEN

French Nervousness Allayed.

ANY FURTHER IMPOSITIONS ON GERMANY MAY BRING REVOLUTION

HINDENBURG'S STRIKING APPEAL TO GERMANY TO MAKE ONE LAST EFFORT

LONDON, June 7. Elaborate precautions were taken to ensure that there was no interruption of the conversations at Chequers between Messrs. MacDonald, Brüning and Curtius. Special police were posted at entrances to the House in which during the afternoon and evening Messrs. MacDonald, Henderson and Graham discussed with the guests the grave economic situation in Germany.

Conversations were resumed after dinner and an agreed official statement will be issued on Sunday evening.

WHAT NEWSPAPERS THINK. Prominence is given to Anglo-German talks at Chequers by newspapers.

"Observer's" diplomatic correspondent, while emphasising that German statesmen have brought no definite proposals, says that Brüning has made it clear that any further impositions on Germany may bring nearer the danger of Nazi and Communist coup and British quarters are deeply impressed by Brüning's calculation that, owing to the fall in prices, German budget in the past fourteen months has been burdened with a liability increased by 2,500 million marks, thus nullifying the purpose of Young Plan to reduce Germany's burden.

FRENCH NERVOUSNESS ALLAYED.

French nervousness, with regard to Chequers conversations, has apparently been allayed by the Paris newspapers announcing that Quai d'Orsay has received definite assurances from Mr. Henderson and the German Ambassador in Paris that there will be no more than general conversations in London.—Reuter.

GERMANY TO STOP PAYMENTS

Sunday Times refers to the possibility of Germany suspending payments under Young Plan, as she is entitled to do by giving ninety days' notice.—Reuter.

HINDENBURG'S APPEAL TO NATIONS

To Save Germany From Financial Collapse

LONDON, June 6. Berlin.—Emergency legislative decree which President Hindenburg signed yesterday, and which it is hoped, will save Germany from the menace of bankruptcy, was issued to-day, accompanied by a grave appeal to the Nation to make "one last effort" to put its financial house in order.

Government admits that the decree will involve considerable hardship, but says that this is unavoidable if solvency of the Reich is to be maintained. It denies the allegation that Germany has been insufficiently economical, as she has saved 45,000 million marks in expenditure and the 1931 budget is likely to balance.

LIBERATION IMPERATIVE.

The appeal says that Liberation from the intolerable reparations burdens has become imperative. A striking appeal is made for national unity. Provisions of the decree bear out the forecast of June 4 and further authorise Government, with Reichstag's sanction, to reduce the working time to 40 hours per week in certain industries and make overtime dependent upon special permits. The decree declares that distress in agriculture must be relieved.

SPECIAL INCOME-TAX.

Special income-tax, or so-called "crisis" tax, which will hit everybody in Germany will range between one per cent on monthly incomes up to 300 marks and five per cent on higher. It will be retrospective from July 1, 1930 and will operate until 31st December 1932. It is expected to yield thirty-nine million sterling.—Reuter.

PREMIER'S BANQUET TO GERMAN STATESMEN

Economic Crisis In Germany

RUGBY, June 6. Last night the German Chancellor Dr. Brüning and the Foreign Minister Dr. Curtius were guests of the Prime Minister at a dinner at the Foreign Office, attended by leading members of the Government and the Opposition. To-day they go to Chequers as the guests of Mr. MacDonald till tomorrow afternoon. The visit is not confined wholly to discussions which have been arousing interest in the press of Europe and America.

It is stated that among the non-political guests invited to meet the German statesmen is Mr. Bernard Shaw. The visit of Dr. Brüning and Dr. Curtius and the restrained statement made to journalists by the Chancellor, on his arrival yesterday at Southampton, are the subject of leading articles in several newspapers.

"The Times" states:—"By their first public statements the German Ministers have shown that they have accepted the British invitation in the spirit in which it was made. 'We come with no papers and no programmes', said the Chancellor. 'Our intention is to have a friendly talk on all matters which are of common interest to our two countries.'"

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EUROPEAN DANGER. "The Times" says that there are indeed many points that concern our two countries, but none that concern our two countries alone. There is nowadays not a single major issue of European political danger—and least of all, the economic crisis and disarmament, which has been particularly mentioned by the Chancellor—which affects the two countries only. The big problems of today are multilateral.

Anything discussed at Chequers will concern others as well as Germany and Great Britain. No final decisions can be taken. The most then can possibly be arranged is that other Government should be approached and the method of approach should be mutually determined.

TRUTHFUL "TIMES." It refers to the increasing tendency in Germany to circulate exaggerations and falsehoods on reparations and peace treaties which are "credited to an almost inconceivable extent by a people that is all driven in upon itself by the consequences of the war" and concludes that the present visit will be really useful if it helps to draw Germany from the state of isolation in which she has remained shrouded too long.

The "Daily Telegraph" declares the purpose of the visit as "confirming by friendly and informal intercourse those good relations with Germany which are part of his country's policy of good-will and understanding with all the family of nations."

RESOLUTE FIRMNESS. It comments on the resolute firmness with which the Brüning Government dealt with a domestic situation of extraordinary difficulty and its connection with Reparations question. It emphasises that "the matter is exclusively one for concerted decision by Germany and her war creditors, whose own position, moreover, would impose the necessity of consultation with the Government of the United States."

The "Manchester Guardian" also stresses this aspect of the matter. It is proteque to suppose that any scheme of revision of reparations payments could be fixed by the German visitors and Britain during a week-end visit. All revision of reparations, it adds, must be parallel and proportional to the settlement of inter-allied debts.—B. O. W.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Too Tight, Says An Authority.

According to the National Association of Outfitters, in Great Britain, thousands of men are walking about in underwear that is too small for them. The reason is the system of pricing which has long been in force in the outfitters' organisation is now endeavouring to get altered.

The standard chest measurement is 36in. If 38in. is the size wanted, both shopkeeper and customer have had to pay more, with the result that bodily discomfort has triumphed over pecuniary advantage. Outfitters are asking for all sizes to be quoted at one price in future, and some manufacturers have already acceded to the request.

Keep Up The Ideal Of Ceaseless National Service.

(Continued from page 1.)
Only parade with uniforms and did not do any substantial work. "If we give a proper answer to this, it may be mistaken to be self-praise. Suffice it to say that Seva Dal has sent more than 2,000 people (members, organisers, officers, etc.) to jail in the last campaign and the solid services rendered by it for Congress propaganda, and organisation are recognised and acknowledged by various leaders and organisations. The Seva Dal is still an experiment. We are trying to evolve as perfect a system of training as possible. I am confident that we will evolve an efficient method of training which will produce an efficient National Army of Workers."

Continuing, the Doctor said: "To individually or collectively we might have committed some mistakes, but freedom for self-expression and self-development necessarily involves several stages of experimentation proceeding at times through unavoidable errors. A liberal and sympathetic view will encourage the organisers of the Dal, to more sustained work on a larger scale. With the enthusiastic support of the public of Bombay the Seva Dal has started the first Officers' Training Camp at Borivli and after five weeks' strenuous labour in summer brought the Camp successfully to a close to-day."

WOMEN OFFICERS FOR DAL. We propose to open separate Camps for the training of the Women Officers of the Seva Dal in the very near future and we trust that the public will respond enthusiastically to our appeal for funds for carrying out the work successfully.

MR. SAMBAMURTY'S SPEECH. Sjt. B. Sambamurti, President of the H. S. Dal, in his brief speech, congratulated the residents of Borivli for having the first camp of its kind opened in the village. For the uniformity of discipline of organisation, it was absolutely necessary, he said, that camps like this were opened in every province of India. Proceeding he vehemently refuted the charge levelled at the Seva Dal that it was giving training which was of a violent character. The Dal, he repeated, was an auxiliary body of the Congress and its activities were strictly in conformity with the creed and the policy of the Congress.

JAWAHARLAL'S PLAIN-SPEAKING.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru did a little plain-speaking in giving a word of advice to the campers. They should not be carried away by the idea, he proceeded to say, that with five weeks' training they had become experts. Far from it. What they had done was they had merely learnt the routine of a soldier's life. They must not forget the fact that they had still to learn more. The Hindustani Seva Dal stood for an ideal. That ideal was one of ceaseless national service irrespective of the fruits of labour.

MUST BE ALWAYS PREPARED.

Coming to the truce, Pandit Ja-

BOMBAY AND M. C. C.

Manchester Guardian's Complaint

It is good to have an emphatic and immediate denial of the report that the Hindu Gymkhana, one of the leading cricket clubs in Bombay, had decided to boycott the M. C. C.'s projected Indian tour next year. Had the Hindus still felt, as they did a year ago, that they could not meet us on the cricket field, the tour would probably have been abandoned. If they are looking forward to the engagement, that is a sign that normal and friendly relations are not so far distant as we sometimes imagine them to be. A good deal of nonsense has been talked about the value of sport in promoting amity between nations. It is very doubtful whether sport does make friendships in that way. But it is undeniably a real test of friendly relations. To play golf with a neighbour on Saturday afternoon may or may not make one like him the better, but you certainly cannot keep it up if you are not on speaking terms. It is arguable that to beat a man at a game makes the winner, at least, feel amiable, and perhaps the sight of India holding her own against the M. C. C. will inspire the negotiators at the Round Table with a pleasant sense of equality. And we fully expect the Indian cricketers to put up a good showing. The game is making excellent progress there, and it would be no great surprise if an Indian eleven proved a match for our own. We look forward to seeing an Indian team in this country.—"The Manchester Guardian."

RAILWAYS IN TUNIS

Further Improvements

A correspondent from Tunis writes:—
The Tunisian Railways Company has been permitted to contract a loan not exceeding 45 million francs, to be repaid in instalments during the next 20 years, at an interest of 10 per cent.
This sum will be expended on the improvement of the new railway station of A-Ratal, the construction of sheds for carriages, as well as for the carrying out of important measures relating to the railways.—"Muslim Outlook."

Jawaharlal made it clear that Truce did not mean cessation of preparations for the battle of Swaraj. It was feared in certain quarters that their war-like preparations belied a tendency that would develop into retaliation whenever such an opportunity came. For his part, he had not the slightest hesitation in saying that they must always be prepared not only to attain Swaraj, but also to remain it. The number of the soldiers of independence must ever increase and that was the task which the Hindustani Seva Dal had taken upon itself to do.

Pandit Jawaharlal, Mrs. Kamala Nehru and Sjt. B. Sambamurti were then garlanded on behalf of the Seva Dal. This brought the proceedings to a close.

TRUST GANDHIJI AND HE WILL TRUST YOU

Mr. Sastri's Advice To Britishers.

"The next step in India" was the subject of an address given by Mr. Srinivasa Sastri at Friends' House, Euston Road, in small week. He said that the connection between the British and India had borne fruit and would bear still more if it was cherished with care and veneration.

"One thing" said Mr. Sastri, "has made me rather sad. I find among people in the country a good deal of personal misunderstanding of Mr. Gandhi's movement. They have no idea of the extreme good fortune to the Empire in having at the head of this disruptive movement a man of rare principle and integrity of character, who esteems justice and truth above all things, and who cared at no time for his own fortune, his reputation, or even his life, if these things stood in the way of his great work. He has kept the movement still within the bounds of safety."

Upon the reservations and safeguards to which reference is made in the truce document and to which the delegates to the Round-table Conference generally agreed, Mr. Sastri declared that they are not disavowed by Gandhi, who only wants it proved that they are in the interest of Indians.

"Mr. Gandhi comes to the Round-table Conference," he said, "with an open mind. If India's honour were not to be sacrificed, he would convert the truce into a binding peace between the two communities. From him we need have no fears of a balk-out. He is not likely to do anything theatrical, if there is a prospect of saving Britain and India for each other."

NOT HARD TO DEAL WITH. "Many people are surprised and disappointed," said Mr. Sastri, "that Mr. Gandhi is coming to the con-

FIRING ON CAWNPORE POLICE.

Another Version Of The Incident.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, June 7.

Another version of firing on Police is current in the city. It is stated that at about 2-30 p.m. while two constables Ramnath Tiwari and Nahi Ahmad passed on the Ekka Bungalow of B. Dwarka Prasad Singh, Advocate, four cyclists fired on them. It is alleged that these constables, were in search of revolutionary suspects who were alleged to have come to Cawnpore during the last few days. Mr. Bhupendranath Sanjay was sent to the District gaol. Mr. Prakash Narayan Saxena to the Cantonments. Police Station warden Mr. Gopinath to the kotwal lock-up.

FOREIGN CLOTH EXPORT SCHEME

Ahmedabad Swadeshi Sabha's Move.

THE General Meeting of the Swadeshi Sabha, held on the 5th instant, has after considering the second letter received from Mahatma Gandhi (copy enclosed), adopted unanimously the following resolutions:—"The maximum liability for the local scheme for the purchase of foreign cloth be reduced from Rs. 20 to Rs. 5 per loom and a call of Rs. 2 be made immediately; and the Governing Body be requested to proceed with the work immediately. A Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Kasturbari Lalbhai, Sakarlal Bhabhai, Rameshchandra Amratlal, B. D. Lal and G. I. Patel is appointed to explain the importance of the local scheme as well as on the Bombay Scheme to those who have not yet signed the said Schemes and to obtain their signatures to the best of their efforts."

DAWOODBHAI FAZULBHAI TRUST

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—We have been glad to learn that the Muslims of Bombay are taking interest in their Charitable Trusts. May I ask a few questions about the Dawoodbhai Fazulbhai Trust? What was the nature of the properties which Mr. Dawood left when he died? How many properties were then and how much was in cash and securities? What was the rent and interest income, per year for Mrs. Yous? What is the value of the properties now in the hands of the Trustees? How many properties are there now? How many were sold and at what prices and through what brokers? How many securities are there now? How much has been lent on mortgages or on clean loans and to whom and on what properties and at what rates and through whom? What is the income now and what are the donations and what are the expenses annually?

How much money was lost or say put in Oluwad or near about "In Nigdi lands?" How much land was purchased from Hindus and how much from Muslims and the names of Muslims who sold it? How much money was spent on a bungalow—specially built at Poona and how many years was it in the occupation of Trustees; and what was the travelling expenses for that scheme for first five to six years? How many annual scholarships are given and their amounts (to be separately stated).

What is the pay of the Secretary, how many promotions have been given and "the house and travelling allowances?"

What is the pay of the staff, what was the rent that is paid for last 10 years and to whom?

What is the travelling and other expenses of the Trustees for last eight years giving figures for each year and of "the first four years?"

What is the amount of the lawyers' bills for last ten years, giving figures for each year "and of the first two years?"

Who are the present Trustees? What are their educational qualifications? What are their special qualifications as also of the Staff and the Secretary? What is the position of Trusts or Trustees with regards to loans given but not paid and what is the total amount?

If the Trustees or the Trustees, I believe there are two Trustees but in reality only one Mr. Sheriff, were to invite at least half a dozen to be their colleagues, a great improvement is bound to be the result. Is it asking too much of him or of the public to insist on the Trustees to have at least 4 more Trustees for this huge charitable concern of 40 lacs.—Yours etc.,
SALEMAHOMED EBRAHIM,
No. 31 Khan Bazar,
Bombay, June 7.

PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE.

LONDON, June 7. A bulletin states that Princess Marie Louise spent a good night. Her temperature is lower, though still high.—Reuter.

New Delhi.—The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has elected Mr. Robertson Taylor of Amritsar as President and Mr. S. M. Abdulla as Deputy President for the current year.—A. P.

"WE ARE NOT IN THE LEAST TIRED OF FIGHTING."

Mrs. Kamala Nehru's Plain-Speaking To Bombay Women.

"We have left our hearth and home for achieving the freedom of our country. We are pledged to it and cannot go back till that object is achieved. We must show to the world that we are not tired of fighting. True that it is true; even then we have no right to take rest. A nation of slaves cannot claim that right. This is precisely the time for us to demonstrate that we are strong enough and can resume our fight at a moment's notice," observed Shrimati Kamala Nehru, presiding over meeting of women on Sunday afternoon at the Madhav Baug.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and a large number of women attended.

A GRAVE BLUNDER. Mrs. Kamala Nehru at the very outset reminded the audience that those of their countrymen who believed that their fight had come to an end they could take rest committed a grave blunder. If that belief prevailed in the country, she apprehended that all the work that they did during the last year would be undone and in case there was resumption of "war" they would have to begin everything afresh. "You must always remember that it is but a temporary suspension of our fight. At any moment we might be asked to resume the fight and we must be ready for it," she added.

GOVT. BETRAYAL. Proceeding she said:—"The Government have failed to implement the terms of the Delhi Truce. Hundreds of our brothers who fought shoulder to shoulder with us during the last Satyagraha movement are still rotting in jails. The Government have not set them free. Recently young picketers have been assaulted and jailed. In these circumstances if we show any sign of weakness on our part the mighty government whom we brought to their knees will not be slow to take advantage of our weakness. We must not give them that chance. It would be a grave blunder on our part if we did it. We must on the contrary declare by our actions that we are not in the least tired of fighting and if our demands are not conceded we shall not be slow in again declaring a war on the Government."

She further observed that in case of women there was no question of any discussion as to what work they should do. Gandhi had entrusted the work of picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops to them and it was their duty to carry out that programme and to rid the country of those two evils. If they failed to do it they would prove false to their great leader whom they had given their word of honour. She appealed to the women of Bombay to reorganise their Sangh and to undertake a vigorous programme to complete the work.

SHOW THAT YOU STAND BY GANDHIJI.

Finally she added that all sorts of rumours had gained currency about Gandhi's visit to London but she could assure them that Gandhi would not be satisfied unless his demands were accepted by Britain. Gandhi's strength also depended on the active support of his followers and she therefore appealed to the audience to show in an unmistakable manner that they would stand by Gandhiji.

DUAL SLAVERY. Sjt. Balwantrao Mehta secretary of the Bhaynagar Mahila Vidyalaya and Sjt. Amritlal Sheth, editor of "Saurashtra" also addressed the meeting.

The president thanked Pandit Jawaharlal for being present and addressing the gathering although he was in a great hurry as he had immediately to leave for Bardoli.

WHY PAY MORE TAX?

WHEN YOUR DIFFICULTIES ARE SOLVED WITHOUT ANY BOTHERATION.

Intricacies in Income Tax requires immediate attention. It affects Public and Private Companies, Firms, Hindu Undivided Families, Trustees, Beneficiaries, Individuals, Businessmen and Property Holders alike. Ordinary staff however competent, is not expected to solve the same. Do not, therefore, hesitate to consult

MESSRS. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

Income Tax Experts, 6, Ravelin Street, Sukhadvala Building Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 22500

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THA, HARDWAR, AJODH-
YA, ALAHABAD, BENA-
RES, BAIDYANATHDHAM,
GAYA, PURI, NATHDWA-
RA AND DELHI, AGRA,
JAIPUR, AMER, ETC.
In the Holy Month of
"ADHIK MAS" FOR HINDUS
CHEAP RETURN FARES:
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ED AND MORE ARE EXPECTED
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THE MUCH DREADED DEATH-RATE

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thousands of precious little
lives will, hereafter, be saved
by the aid of a simple discov-
ery.

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an unassuming German mis-
sionary doctor who, during
his residence in India, dis-
covered the amazing poten-
cy of certain harmless Indian
herbs and roots in children's
ailments.

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found, when scientifically
combined with Calcium—
the recognized bone-build-
er and Phosphorus—the
great brain-builder, consid-
erably enhanced the value
and efficacy of the com-
pound.

It is a combination which
the latest medical science
of the West and East can
devise and which marks a
distinct advance upon any-
thing hitherto produced in
the direction of saving
sickly children from the
grave and making healthy
children grow healthier.

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what a wonderful thing it is.

Start giving it to your
child from NOW. A bottle
costs only Rs. 2 to last for
a month.

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a sample of PARIS PILLS, the
greatest Tonic and Relictive.
State age and enclose Annas 2 in
stamps. V. P. P. not sent.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, June 6.
Heljin Maru, Suzuki, Basseln.
Comorin, Cartwright, Kobe.
Khandalla, Eadie, Durban.
Varela, Cernuthem, Busrah.
Kedoe, Rommel, Genoa.
DEPARTURES.
Bombay, June 7.
Hakuko Maru, Izumiyana, Cal-
cutta.
Neuenfels, Stuyker, Hamburg.
Co Worcester, Robert, Karachi.
S S Heljin Maru:—The Scindia
S N Coy's steamer Heljin Maru
arrived in harbour on Saturday
from Basseln, with a cargo of
rice.
S S Varela:—The B I S N Coy's
steamer Varela arrived in harbour
on Saturday from Busrah, with a
general cargo and passengers.
S S Hakuko Maru:—The K N
Coy's steamer Hakuko Maru sailed
yesterday from Bombay harbour
for Calcutta with a general cargo.
S S Neuenfels:—The L. Edward
Ltd steamer Neuenfels sailed yester-
day from Bombay harbour for
Hamburg, with a general cargo.
S S Co's Worcester:—The K N
Coy's steamer City of Worcester
sailed yesterday from Bombay har-
bour for Karachi with a general
and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Bombay, June 7.
1 Kedoe, Java, 6-6 T Morrison &
Co.
2 Cathay, London, 13-6, M M
and Co.
3 Delhi, Karachi, 9-6, L Edward
Ltd.
5 Shunko Maru, Kobe, 8-6, O S
Kaisha.
6 City of Manchester, Karachi,
13-6, K Nixon & Co.
7 Clan MacInnes, Cochlin, 10-6,
James Finlay.
9 City of Worcester Bedi, Bund-
er 6-6 K. Nixon and Co.
10 Karanja, Africa, 17-6, M M &
Co.
11 Tyo Maru, Japan, 13-6 N K
Kaisha.
13 Baron Pentland, Melbourne,
12-6, T Morrison & Co.
14 Neuenfels, Hamburg, 6-6, L Ed-
wards.
15 Aquileia, Genoa, 16-6, L T &
M I S N Co.
17 Baron Ruitwen, Melbourne, 6-6,
T Morrison & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
Bombay, June 7.
2 Sultania, Rangoon, 7-6, Scindia
S N & Co.
8 City of Salford, Karachi, 9-6,
James Finlay & Co.
12/13 Kidderpur, Japan, 13-6, M M
& Co.
16 Laxmi N F N F R Assaria &
Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Yamachichi, Calcutta, N F, L
Edwards Ltd.
B Silverlarch, P Gulf, 6-6, Vol-
kart Bros.
C Janaki, M Coast, 7-6, M S S Co.
D E Begum, Rangoon, 10-6, T Mor-
rison & Co.
F Ranee, Tuticorin, 14-6, T Mor-
rison & Co.
H Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 6-6, L Na-
ranji & Co.
K Bamora, NF, NF, M M & Co.
K Arabastan, Japan, 6-6, M K
Khaleel.
M Bandra, N F N F M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
Mantua, 12-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Warfield, 18-6-31, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Tarantia, 8-6-31, G T C.
Kasama, 14-6-31, K N C.
Cian Ogilvy, 16-6-31, J F C.
City of Wellington, 30-6-31, K N
C.

FROM OCELO.
Agra, 3-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan, 24-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Nippon, 29-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tenereffa, 11-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Waterfels, 10-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Sturmfels, 16-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Konderkerk, 24-6-31, L Edwards
Ltd.
Gehfels, 2-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
Genoa, 30-6-31, M Italiana
Kadoc, 5-6-31, T M Co.
Salawati, 19-6-31, T M Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Himalaya, 18-6-31, L T C.
Elsna, 15-6-31, L T C.
Ganga, 6-6-31, L T C.
FROM NEW YORK.
Cio Bradford, 18-6-31, F F Camp-
bell Co.
Cio Canton, 18-7-31, F F Camp-
bell Co.
Silveroeder, 28-6-31, Volkart
Bros.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.
Helmei Maru, 13-6-31, O S Ka-
isha.
Tokio Maru, 15-6-31, N Y Ka-
isha.
Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N Y Ka-
isha.
Alpore, 21-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Celebes Maru, 19-6-31, O S Ka-
isha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Naldera, 20-6-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM DUBBAN.
Kenya, 20-6-31, M M & Co.

**SAILING DATES OF STEAM-
ERS FOR LONDON.**
Cathay, 12-6-31, P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Tomachichi, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Manchester, 13-6-31,
K N & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Delhi, 9-6-31, L Edward Ltd.
FOR HULL.
City of Salford, 9-6-31, J F Co.
FOR GENEVA.
Aquileia, NF, M Italiana.
FOR SOER.
Shunko Maru, 8-6-31, O S Ka-
isha.

Kidderpore, NF, P & O S N Co.
Iyo Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.
FOR DUBBAN.
Karanja, 12-6-31, M M & Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora, NF, M M & Co.
Varela, NF, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Begum T M Co.
Sultania, NF, S S N Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Cathay, P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Yomachichi, L Edward Ltd.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Manchester, K N & Co.
FOR HULL.
City of Salford, J F Co.
FOR GENEVA.
Aquileia, M Italiana.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.
Shunko Maru, O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore, P & O S N Co.
Iyo Maru, N Y Kaisha.
FOR DUBBAN.
Karanja, M M & Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora, M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Begum T M Co.
Sultania, S S N Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE
Ranee, 5-6-31.
Saraswati, 5-6-31.
Parvati, 5-6-31.
Bandra, 5-6-31.
Boats for A Cotton Silverlarch
5-6-31.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, June 6.
S S City of Derby, Agents: P F
Campbell & Co., from New York:
—456 bales copper sheets, 119
cases medicine, 439 cases auto-
parts, 245 cases lamps, 363 cases
cotton goods, 982 cases tyres, 545
cases Quaker oats, 600 cases
newspapers, 43 cases kalsowine,
155 cases motor-car springs, 450
cases cotton remnants, 84 cases
soap, 100 cases tooth-paste, 49
cases old clothing, 182 cases motor-
cars, 146 drums dye-stuff, 40 drums
varnish, 451 drums lubricating
oil, 145 drums lubricating grease,
22 drums chemicals, 21 cases ma-
chinery and 149 cases flake le-
tharge.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, June 6.
S S Catho, for London:—22 cwt
fish bones, R Dhanji & Co.; 130
cwt turmeric, K Harjivan & Co.;
500 cwt kandi-seed, T S Thadani
& Son; 49 cwt chutney, F Now-
roji & Co.; 3600 cwt sugar, T S
Thadani & Son; 32 cases bristles,
S P and Hayler Ltd.
For Marcellis:—64 bales cotton
fly, T Products, Ltd.
S S City of Manchester, for
Mantua:—200 cwt groundnut
kernels, S M Rangoon & Co.
For Manchester:—8000 cwt
groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 90 bales
cotton fly, Indian Produce Ex-
port Co; 200 bales cotton thread
waste, M Motilal and Co; 250
bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
S S City of Worcester, for Liver-
pool:—6200 cwt myroballums, P
Mahindras and Co.
S S Yomachichi, for Philadel-
phia:—15 bales cotton thread
waste, B Mahomkhal and Co.
For New York:—2100 cwt gum
karye, E Virji and Co.
S S Aquileia, for Genoa:—155
bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
S S Shunko Maru, for Osaka:
—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha
Ltd.

For Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw
G K Kaisha, Ltd.
For Nagoya:—50 bales cotton
raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.
For Shanghai:—1300 bales cot-
ton raw, Ralli Bros.
S S Toyo Maru, for Kobe:—1000
bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co;
2000 bales cotton raw, T M Ka-
isha, Ltd.

For Mooltan:—100 bales cotton raw
T M Kaisha, Ltd; 500 bales cotton
raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.
For Hongkong:—30 cwt fish bones
and 40 cwt shark fins, E
Malodina, 51 cwt gum karye, E
Virji & Co; 15 cwt shark fins, E
Virji & Co; 15 cwt fish bones, R Dhanji
& Co; 22 cwt fish bones and 13
cwt shark fins, C Nathoo.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cot-
ton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd; 300
bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton
Trading Co.

THE EXCELSIOR THE EMPIRE

6-30 and 10 P.M.
MOROCCO
Featuring
MARLENE DIETRICH, GARY
COOPER, ADOLPHE MENJOU
A Thrillingly Magnificent Picture.

THE TELEPHONE HABIT

Britain Planning A Big Campaign

The British Postmaster-General
was urged once again in the House
of Commons in last week to
spend more money on telephone
development.

The Postmaster-General asked
for £32,000,000, to be spent almost
entirely on telephone development
in the next three years, but it
was generally argued that this
was not enough.

In moving the second reading
of the Post Office and Telegraph
(Money) Bill, which provides for
raising the money, Mr. S. P. Viani
(Assistant Postmaster-General),
said that by an intensified cam-
paigning and advertising campaign
they hoped to be able to increase
the demand for telephones.

Unfortunately, most of the peo-
ple of this country considered the
telephone a nuisance rather than
an aid, not because of any short-
comings of the service (cries of
"Oh!") but because of our natural
conservatism.

Lord Wolmer (formerly Tory As-
sistant Postmaster-General), re-
ported that the lack of demand for
telephones was due to the high
charges. In the United States the
post per instrument was £47 but
here it was £77.

ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN.
From the Liberal front bench Sir
Donald Maclean pointed out that
in U.S.A., where the Budget de-
ficit was estimated to be £150,000-
000, they were spending £100,000-
000 on telephone development. He
urged the extension of telephones
in rural areas, where a big de-
mand was waiting to be met. Such
a policy would mitigate unem-
ployment and develop hitherto un-
tapped sources of fruitful business.
(Hear, hear). If the Government
asked for more money for this pur-
pose, he was confident that they
would have the solid support of
the House. (Hear, hear).

Major C.R. Attlee (Postmaster-
General) said, he was embarking
on a very considerable advertising
campaign and getting the advice
of advertising experts. He wanted
to create the telephone feeling
throughout the country.
The Bill was read a second time
without a division.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING NEAR NAGAPATAM

An Encounter With Customs Party

NEGAPATAM, June 2.
(By Mail.)

Receiving information that a
gang of smugglers intended to
smuggle a large quantity of silver
into British India from the French
territory of Karaikal this morning
near Nagore, a party of customs
officials consisting of one clerk
and about seven customs peons,
was on the look out for the smug-
glers. At about 9 or 10 this morn-
ing, an advance guard of the al-
leged smugglers, about five in
number, came to the appointed
spot and it is alleged, after having
satisfied themselves that the coast
was clear for them for their work,
gave the signal to their compan-
ions to proceed about their busi-
ness, at which about sixty people
carrying round their loads silver
from French India, crossed through
the adjoining fields and went to-
wards the village of muttam. The
Customs Officials who were on the
watch gave chase and the smug-
glers fled from the spot to an ad-
joining parashery and after de-
positing their silver in a hut there
surrounded the place so as to make
it impossible for the customs offi-
cials to gain admission to it. The
Customs party pushed their way
through the crowd inside the hut
and seized the smuggled silver de-
posited there.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS ATTACKED
Thereupon the smugglers at-
tacked the customs officials and in-
flicted injuries on the Customs
clerk and on about four or five
Customs peons. The clerk seeing
that the customs party was being
over-powered discharged three
shots with his carbine in the air
to frighten the smugglers from
molesteing them any further
and one of the shots hit a man
alleged to be a smuggler and in-
flicted a fatal wound on him.

The smugglers by this time com-
pletely overpowered the customs
officials, and taking away the car-

THE EMPRESS

6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Riot of Laughs
JACK OAKIE
IN
THE SOCIAL LION
The gayest gale of laughs
You've ever had

THE EMPRESS

6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Fantastic Masterpiece
PHANTOM OF THE OPERA
Featuring
LON CHANEY, MARY PHILBIN
Talking, Singing and Colour.

Magnetic
Thundering.
Bewitching.
Fast Moving
Drama

Sound Technique
and
Recording

by
Ardeshir M. Irani

with
Co-operation of
Rustom Broacha

and
Joseph Alans.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

line that was with the customs
clerk who was unconscious, and
most of the silver that was there,
dispersed from the place.

On receipt of this news Mr. P.
Dhanarajulu Naidu, Deputy Super-
intendent of Police, Negapatam,
proceeded to the spot immediately
along with the sub-inspector of
Police, Nagore, and was shortly
after joined thereby Mr. Kadir
Khan, Inspector of Police, Negapa-
tam, and a posse of constables.

The police party, under the lead-
ership of Mr. Dhanarajulu Naidu,
surrounded the village and made
a thorough search of the whole
village which resulted in the re-
covery of about 2000 tolas of
French silver. The carbine smug-
glers had also been recovered from
a pond in the village, into which it
had been thrown by the smugglers.

Medical aid was arranged for the
injured customs officials and the
wounded man was taken to the
General Hospital, Negapatam,
where he died this evening.

POLICE INQUIRY.
The Negapatam police under the
direction of Mr. Dhanarajulu
Naidu, are making further investi-
gation into the matter and are
on the track of several of the
smugglers, who took an active
part in to-day's fracas and are
in hiding just now.—A. P.

THE FEDERATION SCHEME

(Continued from page 6.)

cracy, British imperialism and the
selfish instincts of British India.
This is the profit and loss side
of account so far as the rulers
and the ruled in the Indian
States are concerned. It would
not be proper on my part coming
from the benighted Indian States,
to take stock of the position of
the British Indian people and
calculate their profits and losses.
They are able to take care of
themselves. Our only question
is whether their self-interest
would be advanced and safeguard-
ed by conceding all the advan-
tages recounted above to the In-
dian Princes. If not, would they
speak their mind aloud, would they
condemn and would they enter an
emphatic protest against them?
Let us wait and see.

BRITISH WOMEN HAVE "SWELLED HEADS"

Move To Boycott Furs.
Country women from nearly
5,000 English and Welsh villages

died the Albert Hall at the annual
meeting of the National Federa-
tion of Women's Institutes.

Lady Denman, the chairman,
announced that there were pre-
sent representatives of Sweden,
Norway, Denmark, Estonia, Ger-
many, France, Switzerland, the
United States, Canada, Australia,
New Zealand, South Africa and
Scotland (laughter).

A resolution, carried by a large
majority, approved the action of
the executive committee of the
Federation in arranging for affilia-
tion with the International Com-
mission on Agriculture, and au-
thorised the executive to take what
action it considered advisable on
recommendations passed at meet-
ing of the Commission.

"SWELLED HEAD."

Mrs. Auerbach, moving the re-
solution, said the International
Commission covered every aspect
of rural political economy, but at
one time it left out one important
factor, the human element. The
well-being of the rural community,
and of rural homes, and the educa-
tion of children must surely be
in anything that claimed to con-
trol the whole world of agricul-
ture.

Miss Dent, opposing the resolu-
tion on behalf of the Yorkshire
Federation, said they should have
affiliated with the Liaison Com-
mittee of Rural Women's Organi-
sations.

"Women," Miss Dent added,
"seem to have been getting more
and more inflated ideas of their
own importance, and I think our
own organisation is suffering from
a disease commonly known as
swelled head."

"Perhaps that is why so many
important people like to go with-
out hats. (Laughter)."

WHY WOMEN WEAR FURS.
Miss Crumb, on behalf of the
Girton Women's Institute, moved
a resolution that women should be
urged to ask for humanely farmed
furs, or other furs humanely ob-
tained.

"Why wear all these furs?" asked
Mrs. Baker-Cresswell (Northum-
berland).

"It cannot be for warmth, or
men would adopt it," she contin-
ued. "If you walk down the street
you will see that every woman,
from the street lady to the char-
lady, has some part of an animal
on her."

"We have got the birds out of
our hats. Don't you think we could
get some of the wild animals off
our backs?"
The resolution was carried.

OPERA HOUSE

6-30 and 10 P.M.
WM. FOX PICTURE.
DRY MARTINI
Featuring
MARY ASTOR
A Picture as refreshing
as its title.

OPERA HOUSE

6-30 and 10 P.M.
Brilliant interpretation. Big cast Realistic atmosphere. An unusual picture
DAULAT-KA-NASHA

A SENSATION
of the
SEASON

Clever Dia-
logues, En-
chanting
Songs, Fasci-
nating Scenes,
Drama Pulsat-
ing With Life.

Musical Score—
P. M. MISTRY,

HADI and DABU.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

YOUR LUCK

Send me a post card with the
name of any flower together with
your name and address. And I
will send you by V. P. for Rs. 1/-
only, a detailed account of your
fortune for the next 12 months, showing
among other things, profit and
loss in business, promotion, trans-
fer and reduction in service,
births, marriages, happiness and
bodily ailments. A trial will
convince you of the accuracy of
my prophecies.

N. B.—A reward of Rs. 100/-
would be awarded to any one
challenging my statement.
Manager,
YOGA BHASHI ASHRAM,
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

OUR SHOLAPUR LETTER.

Murderous Attack On
Ramaswami

SHOLAPUR, June 5.

A very tragic incident of a mur-
derous attack is reported from
Mangrui a small village near Sho-
lapur. Inquiries reveal that when
on the evening of May 30 one
Mamti Alias Ramswami Panil-
wan was casually sitting in a shop
some two dozen goondas armed with
deadly weapons suddenly encircled
him, made a murderous attack
and bolted away. It is also under-
stood that these goondas had taken
precautions to keep the public
away by posting a few of their
companions in the locality.

Mr. Ramswami soon succumbed
to his wounds, but it is reported
that in a dying declaration made
before the doctor and the police
Sub-Inspector, he has mentioned
the names of his assailants.

It is understood that these goon-
das bore ill-will towards Ram-
swami who had recently asked
police help to put down their high-
handedness, oftentimes practised
upon the poor villagers.

Mr. Ramswami's tragic death is
largely mourned.

DR. VARADARAJULU NAIDU

Invited To Visit Burma

MADRAS, June 6.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu has re-
ceived invitations from Indians in
Burma to visit Rangoon and other
parts of Burma and interview the
Governor regarding the situation.
—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME—1-45 p.m.—A sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.
5 p.m.—Talk on 'Child Welfare' by Mrs. Narmada P. G. P. (in Gujarati).
7 p.m.—Hindustani light Gujarati songs.

BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION.
Under the auspices of the Union a public meeting of the Hawkers of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday), at 9.30 P.M. on the open maidan, Mahamaday Road, Bhendi Bazar, to protest against the hardships inflicted by the Municipality upon them. Dr. J. N. Chokas will preside.

C WARD MEMBERSHIP BOOKS.
All those who have taken the membership books from this office are hereby requested to return them immediately to enable the committee to prepare roll and make up the accounts up-to-date.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOLUNTEERS

All the Volunteers Corps working under the board are requested to be present in their uniforms on to-morrow (Tuesday) and Wednesday at the Royal Opera House.

STATES' PEOPLES' MEETING TO-MORROW

A public meeting of the people of the States will be held on Tuesday at 8.30 A.M. (S.T.) in the Royal Opera House theatre; when leading workers in various States will speak. Prof. G. R. Abhyankar will preside over the meeting.

IMPORTANCE OF STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of the Decan National Union there will be a public meeting in the Brahmin Sabha Hall to-day (Monday) at 6.30 p.m. when Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Prof. Abhyankar, Mr. Waman Khandekar, Prof. Raghuvendra Rao Shrinani, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Mr. A. R. Bhat and others will address on 'The Importance of the States' Peoples' Conference.'

ALL-INDIA SALARIED EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION

The General Secretary of the All India Salaried Federation writes:—
In accordance with the resolution passed at the Madras Session in April last, the All-India Salaried Employees' Federation has recommended to the Government of India the names of Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta and S. A. Brevil of Bombay, Messrs. Subhas Chandra Bose and S. Mukunda Lal of Calcutta, Mr. C. Basu Dev. of Madras, Mr. M. A. Khan of Lahore, Dr. G. T. Hingorani of Karachi, Mr. D. R. Thengdi of Poona and Mr. R. W. Fulay of Nagpur, to represent the Indian Labour at the next Round Table Conference.

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.

Mr. P. R. Lale, member B. P. C. C. and some time member, Boycott Committee writes:—
In the Sunday Edition of the 'Bombay Chronicle' dated 7th June, at page 21 I read a communication issued by the B. P. C. C., in which the preamble says 'consequent upon the Gandhi-Irwin agreement the Boycott Committee of the B. P. C. C. and other allied bodies such as the Akali Bharat Swadeshi Sabha were all dissolved and their functions have since come to the B. P. C. C.' This is a misleading statement. The Boycott Committee of the B. P. C. C. was dissolved by a resolution of the B. P. C. C. dated 18th October 1930 nearly five months before the Gandhi-Irwin agreement. The Akali Bharat Swadeshi Sabha was founded after the declaration of B. P. C. C. as an illegal body and may be said to be dissolved by the Gandhi-Irwin agreement. As regards the Boycott Committee, the Gandhi-Irwin agreement really created a position in which it should have been revived. A formal resolution of the B. P. C. C. should have had a systematic body to deal with the affairs coming within its field. It can still be done if the office-holders of the B. P. C. C. wish it.

Donation To Allahabad Congress Hospital

(From Our Correspondent).
BANGALORE, June 4.
Mr. V. Ramalingam, an enthusiastic patron of national work in Bangalore, handed a cheque for Rs. 1,000 (Rs. 1,000) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru towards the funds of the Allahabad Congress Hospital, an appeal for which was recently issued by Mahatma Gandhi in the columns of 'Young India.'

SECTION 144 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

SOME INTERESTING APPLICATIONS OF IT

The current number of the Bombay Law Journal contains the following survey of the application of section 144 to check a political movement.

Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which provides for 'Temporary Orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger' is so grossly abused by the Magistracy in this country that one is unable to regard any system of administration of justice which permits or tolerates such abuse as worthy of any civilised country. Clause 1 of the section reads as follows:—'In cases where, in the opinion of a District Magistrate, a Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, or of any other Magistrate not being a Magistrate of the third class specially empowered by the Local Government, or the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the District Magistrate to act under this section, there is sufficient ground for proceeding under this section and immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable, such Magistrate may, by a written order, prohibit the commission of any act or the doing of any thing which is likely to cause a breach of the public tranquillity, or a riot, or an affray.' The following are some interesting applications of the Section.

BANDE MATARAM.
The Eastern Barisal Conference met in the year 1906 and as it was transacting its business Mr. Kemp District Superintendent of Police entered the hall. He walked up to the platform and told the President that the Conference must disperse, unless he was prepared to give a guarantee that the delegates would not shout 'Bande Mataram' in the street after the Conference was over. The President after consulting the delegates, declined to give the guarantee. Mr. Kemp then read out the order of the Magistrate directing the dispersal of the Conference under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

CHAMPARAN.
Another occasion on which Section 144 was misused or misapplied was in 1917 when Mahatma Gandhi visited Muzaffarpur with the object of making an enquiry into the allegations with regard to the strained relationship that existed between the indigo planters of Champaran and the ryots of the district. Mahatma Gandhi, on invitation, visited Muzaffarpur. He saw the Secretary of the Indigo Planters' Association, as well as the Commissioner of the Division, and then he proceeded to Champaran. On reaching Champaran, he was served with a notice under Section 144. The notice was dated the 16th April 1917 issued by the District Magistrate of Champaran. It read:—

'Whereas it has been made to appear to me from the letter of the Commissioner of the Division, copy of which is attached to this order, that your presence in any part of the district will endanger the public peace and may lead to serious disturbance which may be accompanied by loss of life and property; and whereas it is of the utmost importance, now, that I do hereby order you to abstain from remaining in this District, which you are required to leave by the next available train.' This notice was served at the mere 'direction' of the Commissioner of the Division. The letter of the Commissioner of the Division is dated the 13th April 1917 to the District Magistrate, and it runs as follows:—

'Mr. Gandhi has come here in response to what he describes as an insistent public demand, to enquire into the conditions under which Indians work on indigo plantations and desires the help of the local administration. He came here this morning and I explained that relations between the planters and the ryots had changed the attention of the administration since the sixties, all that we were particularly concerned with was a phase of the problem in Champaran now; but that it was doubtful whether the intervention of a stranger in the middle of our treatment of the case would not prove an embarrassment. I indicated the potentialities of disturbances in Champaran, asked for credentials to show an insistent public demand for his enquiry and said that the matter could be properly dealt with by the Government. I expect that Mr. Gandhi will communicate with me again before he proceeds to Champaran, but have been informed since our interview that his object is likely to be agitation rather than a genuine search for knowledge, and

it is possible that he may proceed without further reference. I consider that there is a danger of disturbance to the public tranquillity should he visit your district, and have the honour to request you to direct him by order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code to leave it at once if he should appear.'

GANDHI CAPS.
A Magistrate in Madras issued an Order under Section 144 prohibiting the use of what are known as Gandhi caps by the public at large; and assaults and imprisonments also took place in consequence of this order. The order was ultimately withdrawn at the instance of the High Court.

NATIONAL FLAGS.
Another Magistrate issued an order forbidding private persons from flying what are called national flags over private houses. This order was also subsequently quashed by the High Court.

PICKETING AND PROCESSIONS.
Peaceful picketing and peaceful processions with regard to the propagation of khaddar, have also been prohibited under the provisions of section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

SPEECHES.
In 1921 or 1922, Manvi Mahomed Shah, was served with a notice prohibiting him from addressing a meeting at Hajipur. About the same time, Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, who was afterwards a Member of the Council of State, was prohibited from making a speech in Dumka; and at that time, a number of typed copies of notices without names were kept ready by the Sub-Divisional Officer. As soon as an unwelcome visitor would come to Dumka, only the name had to be filled in the typed copy, and he was served with a notice under section 144 asking him to leave the place, or not to deliver any speech at all.

SONGS.
In Sitamarhi, which is a subdivision of Muzaffarpur, a popular Hindi song was prohibited from being sung under Section 144, because it was 'sung in such a manner as to excite the audience into a frenzy and hatred for the British Government.' That was the reason given in the notice although the song itself was not proscribed. Another notice was served prohibiting a meeting in that very place, Sitamarhi, on the ground that the people attending it would commit a nuisance on the ground, and thereby probably make the place insalubrious. In the District of Muzaffarpur, there is a place called Hurd where a mela is held every year and hundreds of cattle are brought for sale. Two or three Europeans visited that mela and some one shouted 'Mahatma Gandhi ki jai' within their hearing. The result was that a notice under section 144 was issued forbidding people from carrying cattle in that mela, or holding a meeting within a certain radius.

STUDENTS.
About 1921 the late Mr. C. R. Das was prohibited from entering Mymensingh, because some school examination was being held at the time, and it was thought his presence would result in drawing away some of the students from their examinations. The following are the terms of a notice under section 144, which was served upon the Congress people in Bombay recently:—

'Whereas it has been made to appear before me that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has been drilling exercising and moving in formation its volunteers and other men in the Esplanade Maidan within eight of and in proximity to the Indian Infantry regiments, and whereas it appears that the conduct of the Congress Volunteers and other bodies of persons who are drilling, exercising and moving in formation is of such a nature as to lead to annoyance or to provoke a breach of the peace and whereas I am of opinion that in order to prevent a breach of the public peace, riot, or affray, immediate prevention is desirable, I hereby order you to abstain from exercising, drilling or moving in formation there for a period of two months from this date.'

Let us hope that the section will be so amended as to render the passing of these absurd orders impossible.

RS. 1,000 FOR ALLAHABAD HOSPITAL.

A Bangalore Gift.

(From Our Correspondent).
MADRAS, June 5.
Before Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left Bangalore for Hyderabad, he was given a grand dinner by Mrs. Ramalingam at her residence. Mrs. Ramalingam is a staunch nationalist. While passing, the generous lady handed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru a cheque for Rs. 1,000 towards the Allahabad (Anand Bhawan) Hospital. An appeal for which was recently issued by Mahatma Gandhi in the columns of 'Young India.'

DEFECTIVE RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY

This Season's Forecast

POONA, June 7.
The Bay monsoon continues strong in Lower Burma, where rainfall has again been widespread and locally heavy. The conditions are favourable for the advance of the monsoon on the Malabar Coast where nearly general rain has fallen to-day. There have also been a few falls in Upper Burma, Bengal, Konkarn and Kashmir. The temperature continues above normal in the United Provinces and from West Central India and Deccan to Upper Burma, being markedly so from Berar and East Hyderabad to West Bengal.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Trivandrum, one and half inches; Calicut, Cochín, half.

Forecast: Rainfall will continue in Lower Burma, increase in Malabar and extend in South Konkarn and Mysore. Scattered falls will also continue in Upper Burma and Bengal and extend in North Madras Coast.

Heavy rainfall warning.—Locally heavy falls of rain will continue in Lower Burma in next forty-eight hours and is likely to begin in Malabar within the next thirty-six hours.

Forecast of monsoon Rainfall for 1931:—Monsoon conditions will be established at usual date in northwest India. Total amount of monsoon rainfall will be within 20 per cent of the average in the Peninsula and northeast India and be above fourth-fifths of the average in northwest India. A. P.

GANDHI'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED

Ghatkopar Municipality's New Enterprise.

Sit. K. F. Nariman performed, on Sunday at Ghatkopar, the unveiling ceremony of the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, which was subsequently exhibited at a prominent place in the office of the Ghatkopar-King Municipality.

THE GREATEST MAN

Sit. Nariman said that municipalities had recently undergone many changes. Formerly portraits and oil-paintings of the King-Queen, Viceroy, governors and other Government officials were unveiled and exhibited; but recently those of national leaders were given more prominence. Mahatma Gandhi, whose portrait was unveiled and exhibited that day by the Ghatkopar Municipality was the greatest man of the world and their unwarmed King of India.

Referring to the great personality of Mahatma Gandhi, the speaker said that recently 280 representatives of the several colleges in America, when asked to name the greatest living man of the world, unanimously declared Mahatma Gandhi as the only one.

Proceeding Sit. Nariman stated that the Bombay Corporation was ranked as the first and foremost municipality in India, but at the same time it was first in slave mentality, as photos of Government officials could be seen prominently exhibited in the Corporation Hall.

MERE SUICIDE.

The speaker uttered a note of warning as regards the grave responsibility lying over the heads of the members of the local municipality, who were responsible for that day's function. If the municipality was prepared to remain faithful to the Congress, then and then only should the members take the risk of installing the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, because to break out afterwards would be nothing less than inglorious suicide.

Concluding Sit. Nariman opined that it was the foremost duty of every municipality to encourage prohibition of liquor, boycott of foreign cloth, and other constructive programme of the Congress.

VERAVAL MURDER CASE

Sessions Verdict Set Aside

(From Our Correspondent).
WADHWAN CAMP, June 5.
The much-awaited decision of the Veraval murder case appeal has come. Mr. Lok, the judicial Assistant of Kathiawar-Western India States Agency who was appointed as a special judge, has acquitted all accused. The Sessions Judge had sentenced one to death and other accused to 20 years rigorous punishment. Mr. Govindlal Thakore of Bombay Mr. Chudkar and D. N. Vakil of Rajkot were present on behalf of the accused while Mr. Chudkar and Mr. Azad represented the Junagarh State.

States' Peoples' Conference Conference In Bombay.

RAMANAND CHATTERJEE, PRESIDENT-ELECT ARRIVES TO-DAY.

Sit. Ramanand Chatterjee, President-elect of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference which meets in Bombay to-morrow (Tuesday) is arriving in Bombay to-day. States subjects staying in the city mean to make the Conference a success. Member of important resolutions are tabled on the agenda and All-India leaders conversant with the intricate problems of the Indian States are already in the city.

IMMEDIATE DEPOSITION OF CHIEFS DEMANDED

Threat Of Direct Action.

Dr. V. P. Jani, the Vice-President of the All-India States' Republic League is moving the following Resolutions in the session of the Bombay States' Peoples' Conference to be held to-morrow and the following day in Bombay:—

In the opinion of this Conference certain Maharajas and Chiefs are absolutely disqualified to rule their States or otherwise to be permitted to rule their States or otherwise to be permitted to hold any such rights, privileges, titles of Ruling Chiefs by their continued acts of Oppression, extravagance and continued abuse from their States, specially misrule in many cases, therefore the commission of inquiry with a view to deposition should be appointed.

This Conference, therefore, calls upon the Parliament to appoint such Commission of inquiry within one month from the passing of this resolution.

DIRECT ACTION THREAT

This Conference further gives notice to all concerned that in the event of the Paramount Power concerned has in the event of the failing to comply with the demands this Conference will be constrained to have recourse to direct action in shape of Satyagraha or otherwise to bring about their deposition and to substitute such form of Government in the respective States as to the Conference may seem suitable in exercise of the inherent right of the people of the States to do so.

I. S. REPUBLICAN LEAGUE WELCOMED

An Appeal To Strive For Complete Independence

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the Indian States' Republic League, issues the following statement to the press:—

'It is a gratifying sign of the times that the inauguration of the Indian States' Republic League has evoked universal interest in the country. The League has received the welcome and the blessings of the most enlightened and progressive section of the public workers of India. It could not have been otherwise. When people in British India are looking forward to the achievement of complete independence at an early date, their fellow-countrymen in the Indian States cannot possibly be content with a lesser ideal. Indeed it would be a curious anachronism if in India two systems of Government were to flourish side by side. A responsible Government within British India and medieval despotism in Indian States will be a political and constitutional monstrosity.

It is therefore no matter of surprise that the activities of the Indian States' Republic League have received such a cordial welcome from all parts of India. It was not to be expected that here and there there will not be a discordant note from ignorant, reactionary or constitutionally reactionary people. We have had in Bombay an amazing spectacle of a daily paper, professing to swear loyalty to the Congress, taking fright at the very mention of democratic rule in Indian States, and in the absence of arguments indulging in hysterical abuse and insults of the Congress resolution on fundamental rights, denying even admission to the members of the League into the States' Peoples' Conference.

A few superannuated old foggies refuse to recognise the spirit of the times and are living in a world of their own, which is quite obsolete in the twentieth century. Their opposition is easy to understand, but it is bound to be futile, for any real opposition to the objects of the League is out of question.

It is to be hoped that all the fighting elements within the Indian National Congress and outside will lend increasing support to the League, and thereby establish the solidarity of the Indian Nation as a whole. We must march together towards our goal of Complete Freedom with

ALL-INDIA LEADERS IN BOMBAY.

Meetings And Demonstrations Arranged

Taking advantage of the presence in Bombay of All-India leaders who are coming here for the Working Committee meeting the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has drawn up a programme of meetings and demonstrations. The following programme is provisional and is subject to alterations after consultation with the leaders.

MONDAY THE 8TH JUNE.—Babu Subhash Chandra Bose, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Shrinani Kamaladevi, Chhatrapatiya, will address two public meetings, one at the Azad Maidan at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) and the other at Kamgar Maidan at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

TUESDAY THE 9TH JUNE.—Sit. C. R. Rajagopalachari, Sardar Sardul Singh, Dr. Byed Mahomud and other leaders will address a public meeting at the Congress House at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.).

There will be another meeting at 9.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dongri. The speakers will be announced later on.

WEDNESDAY THE 10TH JUNE.—There will be a public meeting to be addressed by all Indian leaders at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Fozat Wadi, Princess Street. Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sardar Abdul Gafar Khan will also address public meetings. The time and the places of these meetings will be announced later on.

Besides meetings, there will be demonstrations of Hindustani Seva Dal, Borivil Congress and the Prabhat Pharies of Bombay. The details about these demonstrations will be announced later.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left for Bardoli on Sunday night to see Mahatma Gandhi. He will not, therefore, be present at to-day (Monday) public meetings.

SABU SIEDEK TRUST

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle'.
Sir—Many names must have been submitted to you before now for sending on to the Advocate-General in place of 4 trustees of Mohamed Saboo Sidik who have resigned. May I make bold to suggest the following:

- (1) Moulvi Mohamedali.
- (2) Syed Abdullah Brelvi.
- (3) Syed Munawar.
- (4) Husenbhai Laljee.
- (5) Dr. Syarif.
- (6) Abdul Rehman S. C. Mitha.
- (7) Dr. Riaz Ali Visram Patel.
- (8) Sir Abbas Ali L.L.D. or his son Rasid Bhai.
- (9) Mr. Valli, Bar-at-Law—Yours, etc.

MAHMED IBRAHIM.
135 Moreland Road.

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir—A great responsibility having fallen on those who have asked the 4 trustees of the Saboo Sidik Fund to resign. I beg to suggest, that instead of creating or allowing any one to create ill feeling the following course be adopted.

- (1) Let the 4 trustees remain, add to these the following 4 or 5 new trustees.
- (2) Syed Abdullah Brelvi and Mr. Husenbhai Lalji.
- (3) Mr. Syed Munawar M.I.C.
- (4) Mr. Abdul Rehman Suleman Casim.

(5) Mr. Usman Sobani.
I hope this my suggestion will be carefully and seriously considered.—Yours, etc.

A. M. KHAN MOHAMED.

13, Bhendi Bazar.

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir—With reference to the resignation of four Trustees of late Haji Mohamad Saboo Sidik, I was surprised to learn that the surviving trustees, Mr. Sharif Devjee Khanji, is going to nominate his own people, namely Mr. Fazul Murali, Mr. Mahomedali, Dostmohamed P. Mohamed, his son-in-law, and another close relative of his own. If this is going to be the case then Mr. Editor you will agree no one of the remainder 125 who made representation to the Trustees will agree to it and, therefore, before any appointment is made, I suggest a meeting of the Trustees must be held and the Advocate-General must be informed that those who sent in the representation are shortly going to meet and they shall forward to him the names of four gentlemen.—Yours, etc.

HAJI CASUM MOHAMED.
Nagdevi Street.

MOUNTAINS OF METAL IN TASMANIA.

Sir James O'Grady, who leaves England to take up his appointment as Governor of the Falkland Islands, told the Overseas League at a luncheon in London that Tasmania had mountains of metal.

'If I were a Rockefeller with a hundred millions of money,' Sir James said, 'I would sink 50 millions of it in Tasmania, to-morrow. In ten years, I would get a return for it.'

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1931.

WORDS AND DEEDS.

The meeting of the Congress Working Committee to be held in Bombay to-morrow is, in the circumstances in which it meets, of more than normal importance. Its main task, generally stated, is to help the country through the "struggle" in the words of the Congress President, to fit itself for Swaraj or—if it must be so—so be prepared for further fight for Swaraj. Its main work may be a little impeded at the very outset by an unusual crop of election disputes. But most of these may well be referred straightway to special election committees or arbitrators. The disputes in Bengal, however, are serious and need to be handled with more firmness. We wholly agree with Mr. Sen-Gupta that any crude compromise or patchwork will not solve the problem radically. The habitual compromising disposition of Congress authorities in dealing with internal matters has of late encouraged some individuals and Congress organisations to advance impossible claims and then to pretend moderation by offering to be content with a "fifty-fifty" arbitration. The chronic disputes in Bengal must be stopped completely before the infection spreads to other provinces. If the Congress, itself is not well united and compact it will not be able to play its part effectively either in the peace negotiations or in its work in organising the country as a whole.

The relation of the Congress to the Round Table Conference will naturally receive from the Working Committee closer attention than it could receive at Karachi. The question is being discussed by many whether it is the wisest plan to throw upon Mahatma Gandhi alone the whole burden of work not only at the plenary session of the Conference but also at its important committees. It is undoubtedly necessary for the Congress to be represented on every important Committee like the Federal Structure Committee or the Minorities Committee. Only then will it be possible for the Congress to be vigilant against every wrong step or to prevent an error at the very outset rather than rectify it at a later stage. That vigilance and the necessary attention to a bewildering mass of details may mean terrible strain to Gandhi if he is not in a position either to share the work with other Congress representatives or to substitute, whenever he so prefers, others in his place. It seems, therefore, highly desirable that Gandhi should be assisted by a few Congress representatives not merely in an informal manner but authoritatively as colleagues in the Conference Committees at the Conference. These members may well be chosen by Gandhi himself, who may also have the right to over-ride the views of his co-delegates. We would suggest too that Gandhi's freedom as the chief plenipotentiary should not be subjected to too many restrictions.

Once the Round Table Conference work is entrusted to Gandhi and his assistants, the Congress may safely leave that matter there in their hands and betake itself to the enormous work which needs to be done in our own country and which after all will shape the policy of the London Conference more than Gandhi's speeches in London, more even than his personality—which may be trusted to achieve a few miracles—more even, too, than the justice of India's case. The case for Indian independence is inherently as sound as that of British or American independence. Nor has that case ever lacked for eloquence in its presentation. But only when deeds were added to words and a good cause did some tangible results begin to be achieved. And now too it is deeds that will triumph more than words. They are no friends of India who tell Congressmen in the name of Truce to go to sleep and leave the Round Table Conference to throw Swaraj into their laps. It is true that under the Truce militant and aggressive methods of action are suspended. But if the Truce is to be seen through, it leaves enough scope for peaceful, constructive, organised work which, apart from its great intrinsic merits, has also the great merit of keeping the whole nation-wide Congress organisation in excellent fighting trim. It is, for instance, the Congress could enlist a crore of members even in the absence of election-fever or with the aid of a lakh of disciplined men and women volunteers bring about through sheer persuasion nearly as complete prohibition as America has been able to enforce only

with the force of law and the police or if the Congress could with the aid of another lakh of efficiently trained volunteers bring about through peaceful picketing and other forms of persuasion complete boycott of foreign cloth—if the Congress could do all this, it would develop within itself and the country enormous power for organisation and self-assertion, and will also make the voice of Gandhi in London absolutely irresistible. We expect the Working Committee of the Congress to help the country in all possible ways to achieve the programme chalked out at the Karachi Congress.

SIGNIFICANT VISIT.

For the first time after the Great War, a British Government extended an official welcome to members of a German Government, when Mr. MacDonald welcomed on Friday to Britain's shores Dr. Brüning, the German Chancellor and his Foreign Minister Dr. Curtius. Dr. Brüning told the journalists who besieged him at Southampton for a statement: "We come with no papers and no programmes." But the visit is significant and may prove fruitful in reaching a better understanding between the victors and the vanquished of the last European War, if French susceptibilities can be overcome. The visit of the German Ministers to Britain has caused considerable uneasiness in the French Press and apprehensions are entertained by French politicians of the Right that German diplomacy may successfully persuade a Labour Government in Britain to re-open the question not only of the revision of the Reparation Charges, but also of the revision of the Versailles Treaty itself. A subject which is bound to be discussed is the desire of Austria and Germany for an economic understanding, a form of union which is extremely suspect in French eyes. The Chequers conversations between Mr. MacDonald and his German visitors would have provided excellent opportunity for a section of the French Press to discover in them a stratagem on the part of Germany to win British sympathy for the Austro-German union, but an official announcement at Paris that definite assurances have been received from Mr. Henderson, and the German Ambassador in London, French Capital that the Anglo-German conversations will be only general, may allay to some extent French nervousness. But there is no doubt that the German Chancellor and his colleague will return home with added prestige to face the difficult problem before them of steering a political course which will not offend the Nationalists, nor expose them to the charge of vacillation from their own supporters. They can resort to their numerous critics that they have made the British Government realise the acute financial plight of Germany and vaguely convey a hint that their visit to London has had the effect of making Britain realise that the policy of supporting France through thick and thin at Geneva has its dangers. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" asks in mail week "Are we to have in Germany peaceful politics or the politics of peace?" Dr. Brüning is sure to bank upon his British visit and say that he can give his country both kinds, because he has secured British "sympathy" and the politics of peace can be continued at Geneva while peaceful politics is conducted at "home." It is not a prospect which the "Nazis" will relish.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS

The other day we had occasion to refer to the Indian Institute of Bankers and to deplore the fact that, in spite of the growing number of Indians who are specializing in banking and are associated with banking institutions, there was only one Indian office-bearer of this "Indian Institute." Whether the Indian Secretary, whether the atmosphere of the body too alien to suit him or because of other reasons, it is understood that he has tendered his resignation. This is, indeed, a great pity because an Indian office-bearer would have been helpful in infusing some national spirit in this institution whose activities are so valuable to the banking world. We are confident that the Council of the Institute on which there are prominent public men will not let this unfortunate occasion, in the reported resigning is a fact, pass by without a searching inquiry into the managements of its affairs.

Trifles

I heartily welcome our new contemporary the "Sunday Advocate." It is an illustrated weekly worth one and half anna. It contains articles on Child-Education in Russia, the Spanish Revolution and our old favourite II Duce. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has also lost his way into it. But in the main, it is more like an elaborate. I had almost

said annual clearance sale—catalogue of anti-Gandhi "goods." Which, I am sure, rather adds to the interest of the paper.

I wish our contemporary a long life. I have no doubt but that it must appeal to all concerned; to Gandhi's opponents for obvious reasons, to his enemies for equally obvious reasons. And also to Gandhi himself. For, his one great failing is that he has an unflinching sense of humour.

"By the grace of Providence and with the cordial approval of the Government" of Bengal (particularly of those of its servants whose duties keep them in the plains the monsoon will if true to type burst on us on about June 15."

—The Statesman.

Poor, grateful Bengal is in a fix. It does not know whether to offer its tribute of thanks to Providence for its grace or to the Government of Bengal for its indispensable approval.

His Excellency the Viceroy "has accepted the suggestion to play for his eleven in their match against the M.C.C. when the latter visit India next cold weather."

Unconfirmed reports say that Simla is all astir. The streets are full of running men and running rickshaws. So intense is the excitement of eagerness that it has produced countless collisions necessitating countless first aids. Among major accidents was one to a famous Simla correspondent who was almost run over by a large crowd rushing towards the Viceregal Lodge.

Inquiries, it is rumoured, have elicited the fact that the rush was, and is, in response to the Viceregal salute for his side. The Military Secretary has been overwhelmed by offers of service during the match as (1) Runner to His Excellency and (2) Substitute when his Excellency's side takes the field.

This is not all. The matter is assuming the serious proportions of a first class political issue. The Private Secretary has received urgent communications from the leaders of every community and province—Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Anglo-India, European-India, Country League etc.—asking for a private audience or permission to present an address to the Viceroy setting forth the demand of their party to be specially and exclusively represented in the cricket match on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The leaders of the various rival camps are also said to be consulting their followers as to the appropriate action to be taken if their eminently just and reasonable demand is not accepted. The plan that has so far found more favour than any other is to oppose any further advance of the game.

How exactly it is to be done is still the subject of warm and spirited discussion in every camp. But there are indications of an impending split in the hitherto united school of thought that was advocating refusal to partake of refreshments.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand has a knack of making deplorably sensational statements. I only hope that his latest has not led to the collapse of Geneva with all its contents.

He actually said that the boycott of British goods only manifested India's determination to achieve freedom, and that he was anticipating a continuation of the boycott until Freedom was gained.

I am not offering any comment just at present. I must first consult Anglo-India or, at least, Liberal India.

From Sir Michael O'Dwyer's brilliant contribution to the "Daily Mail Blue Book on the Indian Crisis"—"Their avowed object is to oust British control and British trade and to establish a tyrannical Hindu Raj in place of the King Emperor's impartial and beneficent rule." How horrid of them to forget the beneficences of Amritsar. But this is by the way.

In his foreword to the same book Lord Rothermere says: "Our generation will betray its country's glorious past and imperil its whole future if we let ourselves be forced or fooled (but, but) into surrendering the beneficent authority that Britain has exercised so long over our great Indian Dependency."

It is clear that of late I have, unfortunately, not been following contemporary history save in a perfunctory manner. I therefore, missed it. No sooner you should help me. I want information as to when and how it happened. I mean the coronation ceremony of His Majesty Viscount Rothermere.

THE FEDERATION SCHEME

PROFIT AND LOSS.

(By PROF. G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

III.

It is attempted in this article to review briefly the profit and loss from the federal proposal, to the Indian Princes and to the people of the States.

PRINCIPLES—PROFITS

1. The Princes have secured their divorce from the central Government of British India.

2. They are saved from any possibility of encroachments on their rights by the British Indian democracy.

3. They have got the power to influence and participate in the policies and legislature bearing on matters of common concern which would hereafter be called federal subjects.

4. They have got the power by occupying seats in the federal executive to influence the administration of federal subjects in British India without handing over the administration of federal subjects within their own States to the federal government.

5. They have got the power to interfere with the central subjects and to control the same even though these central subjects relate solely to British India. They can thus interfere in British Indian affairs when they have taken every precaution not to allow British Indians to interfere in their internal affairs even with a pair of tongs.

6. With their nominees they will get the power to dominate the federal legislature.

7. They have secured the power of occupying seats in the federal executive. And, in spite of responsible Government in the centre, these State members of the central executive would remain irresponsible.

8. With their unlimited resources and immense influence they would for ever control the formation of the federal executive.

9. Without any sacrifice on their part they are receiving the highest praise from the Prime Minister downwards for their so-called sacrifice, and their alleged surrender of power. Their prestige and position is enhanced in British India.

10. They have entrenched their autocracy by all possible safeguards, and they can keep their people under servitude for all time to come even though self-government may be prospering in British India.

11. They have got all these advantages without any corresponding liabilities.

12. Although they have been pompously talking of the announcement of 1917 not a single one of them has openly expressed his willingness to accept this idea as the goal of his administration in his own State; and not a single one has translated this ideal into a fact within the limits of his own State.

13. Although the federal ideal has been the natural outcome of the announcement of 1917, not a single British statesman nor a single British Indian statesman, who is taking any active part in the moulding of the present constitution, has even cared to ask these Princes what on their part they are prepared to do to give effect to this announcement in their own States.

14. In spite of their professions of their over-loyalty to the Crown, not a single Prince has shown his willingness to follow his overlord in accepting the ideal which His Majesty's Government approved, as worthy of practice and precept in his own State.

15. They are not prepared to extend to their people any right of representation on the federal legislature when as a matter of fact the subjects dealt with by this legislature concern solely the people of the Indian States, and when this legislature would affect their interests in their every-day life. And all this with their so-called love and affection based on the "Ma Bap" theory.

16. They have been successful in keeping the people of the Indian States from the deliberations of the Round Table Conference on the pretext that their association with their own people at the same table would be derogatory to their sense of honour and prestige. And the most wonderful part in this whole affair is that the British and the British Indian authorities have acquiesced in this attitude of the Princes.

17. That the Princes have not agreed to insert fundamental civil rights to their own people in the constitution; and by their present dominating position they hope to succeed in this respect.

LOSS

1. The Princes have to remain under the control of a Viceroy and the alien and irresponsible bureaucracy of the Political Department dissociated from the British Indian Administration. The Princes would in the long run find that their subjection

Previous articles appeared on 4th and 6th inst. respectively.

would be still more galling and demoralising. For the sop of all the advantages which they have secured in the British Indian administration this tightening of the hold of the Political Department on them would be found by them in practice more distressing in the end. But they have only to wait and learn. Their supreme effort at the present moment is to get relaxation from the powerful control of the Political Department but in this they would find themselves undecieved soon.

PEOPLE OF THE STATES: PROFITS:

The position of the States' people would not be improved in the slightest degree by the present federal proposal. There is no prospect of account so far as they are concerned.

LOSSES

1. The hold of the autocratic power of the Princes over their people remains intact and is not slackened in the remotest degree.

2. Being divorced constitutionally from the British Indian Government there is not the slightest chance of any repercussions influencing their position by reason of the growth and development of Swaraj in British India.

3. They have suffered economically and materially by reason of the policies pursued and laws enacted by the British Indian Government till now. There is no hope that in the federal Government they shall have any part or lot in these matters in the future under a federation.

4. They are now entirely under the subjection of their autocratic masters. In addition to this they would be under the control of a federal Government so far as federal subjects are concerned and a federal Government on which they shall not be representative and in the executive of which they as the people of the States would never have a share. They would be thus subjected to the evils of double Government. And on the top of this the domination of the Paramount Power would still continue. Till now they were under the double despotism of their rulers and one of the paramount power. Hereafter they would be under treble despotism.

5. The paramount power is responsible for their protection against misrule and mal-administration of their rulers. This obligation was placed on the Governor-General-in-Council under the statute. This obligation would be transferred to a Viceroy not known to the constitution and irresponsible in character. And this is being done without the consent of the States' people. Obligations cannot be transferred without the consent of those to whom they are due.

6. By reason of the prestige of the Princes being thus enhanced under a federal Government the autocratic authority of the Indian Princes would press more heavily against the States' people by reason of this improved position of the Indian Princes.

7. Under self-government thriving and prospering in British India all round, and with the weight of despotism on them still more increased the moral and material degradation of the States' people would reach its nadir.

8. They would be subjected to federal taxation by a federal Government. They would not be represented on the federal legislature. No taxation without representation is the accepted canon of all federations, now functioning in the world. Indian Federation alone is to be divested of this basic principle. Whether this is federation of autocratic cum-republican union I leave it to the reader.

9. They are not to enjoy fundamental civil rights guaranteed under the constitution in spite of the empty boast of Indian federation.

10. They are contemptuously ignored in the Round Table Conference when every interest in the country—women, the backward classes and the untouchables are invited to participate in the Round Table discussions. Nearly eight crores of the Indian States people remain the political untouchables of India up to the present time when it is remembered that the rulers and the ruled alike in British India are professing to remove untouchability of every kind from this land.

11. The wave of self-determination and democracy is rapidly passing over the whole of the British Indian Continent. But the Indian States people remain fixed to their moorings without being allowed to bend even an inch by reason of the superior and strengthened forces of autocracy.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Women's Inheritance Rights.

The Mysore Representative Assembly deserves to be congratulated on its carrying by an overwhelming majority of 257 to 3 the Government Bill recognising women's right of inheritance under the Hindu Law. The Bill does not go far enough to recognise women's just claims for equal rights. But Dr. Gour thinks that it goes a great deal farther than the British Indian Act on the subject. However, from the point of view of reform in general a great thing is achieved if the view gains ground that Reason in the shape of legislation can and, where necessary, should make alterations in ancient law or custom or in Shastric injunctions, supported for a long time to be applicable to all times and unalterable by a single jot or tittle. The strength of the majority which carried the Mysore Bill is very significant indeed.

Truce At Work!

A correspondent draws attention in the "Indian Daily Mail" to what amounts to a glaring instance of obstinacy on the part of officialdom. Special allowances for the police—at the rate of Rs. 5 for constables and Rs. 7 for head-constables and jamadars—were sanctioned by the Bombay Government as an extra impetus to the performance of their duty during the civil disobedience movement. "When" says this correspondent, "they were originally sanctioned it was stated they would not be continued after September 1930. It is June, 1931, now and still these allowances are continued and about Rs. 20,000 are spent every month for this purpose." Apart from the fact that, to quote the same correspondent, "there is a serious financial stringency in the presidency and Government are doing their very best to retrench," we should like to know if according to Sir Ernest Holtson and his Government, the Civil Disobedience, so far at least as resistance to it is concerned, is still on. Or is this the Bombay Government's idea of honouring the Truce? What does the "Indian Daily Mail" say?

Dr. Lukmani & Sabu Siddik Trust

We owe it to Doctor Badrudin Lukmani—one of the Trustees who resigned their Trusteeship of the Sabu Siddik Trust—to redress an injustice that was unknowingly done to him in our article "Triumph of Public Opinion" published on June 4. Doctor Lukmani was appointed a Trustee only six months back, and since his appointment no meeting of the Trustees was held except the one in which he resigned his Trusteeship. He could not, consequently, take any active part in the management of the Trust, nor could he be held responsible for the mistakes of the old Trustees. In these circumstances our remarks in the article referred to above, cannot naturally apply to him. He is on the other hand definitely free from all blame.

Sergeant Rimmer's Gallantry.

The "Times of India" publishes extracts from what it calls an official statement explaining why Sergeant Rimmer was made an M.B.E. It is curious that we have not received that official statement. According to that document, Sergeant Rimmer was rewarded for no other thing than his gallantry in disarming and arresting on April 1 last a notorious bad character who was drunk and armed with a knife. The sergeant is said to have received one or two serious wounds in the encounter. We would like to know if the Bombay Government confirm the official report and the plea that it was for this encounter that Sergeant Rimmer was made a Member of the British Empire. We should not have imagined that M.B.E. was quite so cheap as that.

Very Inconvenient.

Although Reuters gave prominence to speeches of Tory members denouncing the Indian boycott of foreign textiles, in its cabled summary of the debate on Indian affairs in the Commons last month, it made no reference to the telling speech of Mr. Sandham, an I.L.P. member. The mail papers refer to his performance and it must have been galling to the Tories to listen to him. He began by quoting "Jix's" remark that Britain was in India, not for India's good, but for British trade and emphasized that the depression in the Lancashire cotton industry "had its root in its chaotic organisation rather than in the Indian boycott." Lancashire's trade, he said, cannot be improved by "repression in India." The solution lay in co-operation with India "on the basis of justice and freedom." To the Tories this kind of talk is moonshine. Has not Britain always been just to India?



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What the People Say

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" CHOTA DERBY FOR SHORTHAND WRITERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—The weekly show of the "Times" has suddenly developed concern for shorthand-writers and wants to improve their condition. For this purpose it has instituted a competition of the Cross-word Puzzle variety. I would ask those who would be competitors, who profess themselves as shorthand-writers, to pause and consider. The "Times" is not going to pay the prizes from its own pockets. The thing is done by asking every competitor vicariously to spend a sum of fourteen annas. If from this any surplus, that is left, will be given away or not, is not made clear. It would be interesting to know the sort of reception that it would have got, had the "Times" instituted a like competition, say, for lawyers, to solve a knotty legal problem, or for doctors, to send in the solution of a medical problem, and asked them to send in their solution together with the coupons. Stenography may not be a high brow profession, compared to law, medicine, or learning. But that does not imply that a stenographer is such an unthinking creature as the "Times" wants to make him out.

So far as the competition itself is concerned, the problem offered for solution is such an easy one, that the intention seems to be more to increase the sale of the paper in order to embrace the maximum number of shorthand-writers, from people who began practice a month back to people who have been in the line for two or more decades—and to hook in more coupons.

As for the talk of improvement in the lot of the shorthand-writers and encouragement of the art of shorthand, the less said, the better. The prize post, to which an Indian shorthand writer can aspire, is, say, that of His Excellency the Viceroy's stenographer. I should like to know whether the "Times" has made any effort to bring about this result. Recently, when the Labour Commission, a Commission that was charged with the task of creating labour for the sons of the soil, was appointed, they brought over two English reporters with them on a salary of Rs. 1,900 each per month. God knows, what further amounts the Indian taxpayer had to shell out for further allowances and other perquisites over and above the Rs. 1,900.—Yours, etc., C. V. S.

Calcutta, June 2.

PARSI MARRIAGES

A Right Lead.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—When the hydra-headed monster of unemployment is threatening the poor and the middle-class Parsis with misery and starvation it is very unfortunate that instead of adopting an economic policy the Parsi Community should waste hundreds and thousands of rupees on marriage festival, for a Parsi marriage festival is nothing but a criminal waste of money and the worst of it is that a majority portion of the money is spent on Liquor. That even a Poor Parsi family should spend hundreds of rupees on such a costly dinner in these days of financial stringency is rather surprising but that is the fact. Left to themselves the Parsis would never encourage this senseless waste of money but they are the victims of the old established, rotten and destructive custom. The moral courage to defy and destroy this rotten custom the lack. It is for this reason that I congratulate Mrs. Sherinben Havewala, a prominent Congress worker of Villi Parle for giving a right and a bold lead to the community by boycotting liquor and costly dinner in the marriage festival of her brother. Nothing could have been better and more praiseworthy. Swami Anand, the trustworthy lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi has especially gone to Navsari to attend this simple ceremony in spite of his numerous engagements. When men like Swami Anand take so much interest in the matter it is unfortunate that the "leaders" of the Parsi Community should neglect the cause of their own Community. I hope spirited Parsi leaders will bring home to their erring co-religionists the fact that progress and prosperity lie in destroying the old superstitious customs.—Yours etc., R. D. BALIWALA.

MR. BAPAT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—A friend brought to my notice Mr. S. D. Dec's disclaimer in the "Chronicle" for June 1. About his repudiation of Mr. Bapat's discipleship. I would prefer to say nothing and accept his statement as true. But I wonder what makes Mr. Dec add the last sentence in his letter. For I have nowhere said that Mr. Bapat was the original organiser nor the starter of the Mulshi Satyagraha. The actual words used were, "He

came into particular prominence in 1921 in connection with the Mulshi Satyagraha movement." I do not think Mr. Dec will deny this and whether he was the original organiser or not, it is indisputable that he is remembered the most as the chief spirit of the movement even to this day.—Yours, etc., A MAHRATTA.

WILL MR. BHARUCHA EXPLAIN?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—On Sunday last a Parsi Government official well-known for holding reactionary views visited Udvada and was presented with welcome addresses by some of the Parsis. I have nothing to say, if some Parsis take it into their heads to present addresses to Government officials, but in the present case no less a person than our old friend Mr. B. F. Bharucha stood up after the address was read and frankly admitted that it was he who had suggested the presentation of an address to the said Government official for honours conferred upon him by the Government; and further hoped and prayed that he (the Government official) may receive more such honours in future!!

This is very clearly reported in the Papers and there is no mistake about it. Now, Sir, as Mr. Bharucha is the leader of the Nationalist Parsis, I demand an explanation from him justifying his conduct.—Yours, etc., R. D. BALIWALA.

SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—As certain members of the above society are trying to strike at the root of the principles on which co-operative consumers societies are started and conducted in their enthusiasm for creating a building fund I shall thank you if you will please publish the following so that the same may be of use to the members who will attend the annual general meeting of the Society which is to be held on the 7th instant.

Consumers societies are generally started on the Rochdale system and among the fourteen principal features of the Rochdale system the two most important ones are (1) "charging market prices" and not underselling or competing with shop-keepers, and (2) "giving the profit made to members in proportion to their purchases acknowledging the equitable principle that they who made the profit shall share it." The chief of the above rules and the one which established the Co-operative movement on a democratic basis was that relating to the Division of profits, i.e., Division of profit according to purchases. Mr. T. K. Hanumantha Row has described it as follows:—"This rule is a unique discovery and forms the backbone of the Co-operative Store movement." It has been described by Brig. General F. G. Stone, C.M.G., in the "Nineteenth Century and After" for September 1927 as the "cornerstone of the co-operative edifice," and "it is this returning to the purchasers of the margin between the cost of production and marketing, and of the price paid by them in the retail shop, in direct proportion to true value of their purchases, which distinguishes these mutual co-operative societies from other so-called co-operative societies which are merely joint stock undertakings for the profit of the shareholders in proportion to the amount of their share holding and altogether irrespective of the value of their purchases." In short "restitution of savings is only an act of justice in the case of any one who has paid more than he really ought."

In the course of a lecture delivered in Lahore by Malcolm Darling on "Co-operation in Germany and Italy" he is reported to have explained the above principle as follows:—"If after discharging all liabilities any surplus remains, it is distributed in 'strict proportion' to the amount of business done by each member with the society. Thus a member who has bought £10 worth of goods will receive ten times as much as one who has spent only £1. The principle underlying the payment is not a distribution of profit. But a refund of part of the price previously paid for the goods." Thus it will be seen that the word "profit" is a misnomer in a co-operative consumers society as only a part of the excess paid by members is returned to them according to their purchases, and Mr. N. K. Roy has stated in one of his writings that "in order to make the stores popular, rebates should be granted 'at least twice a year.'"

"The distribution of profits amongst members in proportion to the amount of their individual

purchases has been described by M. Gide as the Master stroke of genius of the Rochdale pioneers. This method, in fact, amounts to nothing less than the abolition of profits." The following is an important extract from "Gilbert Slater on Co-operative Stores in India:—

"It is of the very essence of co-operation that the profits should be distributed. It is indeed this distribution which eliminates profiteering, because the margin between retail price on the one hand, and cost price plus costs of handling and distribution on the other, is returned to the source from which it came, the pocket of the purchaser."

It will be evident from the above extracts that the "excess price" paid by the members whether it is called "profit" or "bonus" or by any other word should be returned to the members in strict proportion to their purchases at least at the end of the year and should not be utilised or taken away for any other purpose. Therefore it is no use saying that the profits are only taken for a building fund. "Benevolence is an excellent virtue, but compulsory benevolence is not elevating to the body of men on whom it is imposed."

No doubt a building is necessary for the society but taking away the "bonus" or a part of it is not the proper method as there will be no equal contribution to the building fund and in doing that the more a man co-operates with the society the more he will be punished. Yet that is what certain persons either in their ignorance of co-operative principles or deliberately trying to do. Not only is the "bonus" of future years to be taken away but an attempt has been made to take away the past year's "profit" by amending the bye-laws and giving retrospective effect to the same. Certainly taking away the profits for a building fund at the end of the official year after inducing the members to purchase in the society during the whole year or the specific bye-laws that they would get the profits according to their purchases at the end of the year by giving retrospective effect is reprehensible and is against law equity and justice.

I trust members will consider the principles involved before they give their support to anything.—Yours etc., S. NAGA SUNDARAN, Luxminivas, Matunga, June 4.

LIQUOR SHOP TRANSFER

Protest at Public Meeting

A largely attended public meeting was held on Thursday night to protest against the transfer of the country liquor shop of Bapuji Dorabji Daruwalla who owns about 30 liquor shops in the city of Bombay, to the premises of Mr. Dagdoo, a local landlord. Mr. J. Nabha P. Joshi presided over the meeting.

Messrs. A. B. Kohatker, S. K. Patil, Balkrishna Tarolker and Rambhauw Patil Kubal spoke on the evil done by liquor. They threatened to picket the shop in case it was transferred to the new premises in spite of the protest of the public. The following resolutions were passed in the meeting.

Mr. Bapuji Dorabji Daruwalla has on behalf of the Collector of Bombay put a notice for the consideration of the public about the transfer of the C. L. shop No. 234 owned by Mr. Daruwalla himself to the premises of Mr. Dagdoo. With reference to the said notice this meeting of the inhabitants of Arthur Road, Lalbag, and Chinchpokli request the collector of Bombay and the Superintendent of Excise not to allow the transfer of the said shop under any circumstances as the inhabitants of the above mentioned locality resent it.

This meeting of the inhabitants of Arthur Road, Lalbag, and Chinchpokli request Messrs. Dagdoo and D. B. Padwal not to allow the room in their premises for the shop.

The Indian Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Sepoy Sonia Ram of 3/8 Punjab Regiment. In the last skirmish at the Frontier recently he rescued his platoon commander under severe fire.

SHIVAJI PATHAK AND CONGRESS FUNDS.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—
Complaints have reached the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee that funds are being collected by a Volunteers Organisation called "The Shree Shivaji Pathak" which was once working under the Congress, in Chitra Bazaar and neighbouring localities. We hereby state that the Shivaji Pathak has now no connection whatsoever with the Congress.



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TURN TRUCE INTO PEACE

Mr. Satyamurti Deprecates Talk Of "Next War"

SAYS THAT SWARAJ IS COMING !

In the course of his presidential address to the 34th Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference which met at Madurai on the 5th instant, Mr. Satyamurti said:—

We are to-day at the end of the first part, and I hope, of the last part of the most romantic struggle of modern times, of a country for its freedom. When the 'half-naked fakir' started from his Ashram at Sabarmathi, on the historic march to Dandi, to make salt in spite of the laws of the Government, a peal of laughter may have echoed through the whispering galleries of the materially civilised world. But, at the end of practically one year after the start of the historic march, the representative of the most determined Nation on earth felt compelled to come to terms with Mahatma Gandhi. This remarkable result was achieved by the generous and reckless sacrifice of thousands and tens of thousands of women, children and men, throughout the length and breadth of the country. Jails became places of pilgrimage. For a patriot to be outside the jail was almost impossible. No praise can be too much for the heroic part the women and the children played in the struggle. We had forgotten that India was the land, which produced a Savitri, a Sita and a Draupadi. Our sisters reminded us, during the last struggle, that their blood still ran in their veins. Their heroic part has not only brightened the past for us, but has guaranteed our future. But, even more than that, the part of our children in the struggle has proved to us that, at any rate, the next generation of Indians shall not be slaves.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT.

The triumph of the Nation in the struggle is shown in the agreement between the Government of India and the Indian National Congress, familiarly known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. I deprecate very strongly the coachings of some cynics among us, who affect to look upon the Gandhi-Irwin Pact as a surrender on our part, and as a triumph of the Government. "Some have eyes, but will not see. Some have ears, but will not hear." For the first time in the history of British India, the British Government treated with the Indian National Congress on absolutely equal terms—an achievement of no mean magnitude by itself. Again, the particular purpose, for which the Dandi March was started, was practically achieved. The right of the poor people on the sea coast to make salt for themselves and to sell it locally was conceded. The greatness of that achievement can be assessed only when we realise the tenacious and powerful fight which the Government gave in this matter to Mahatma Gandhi, during the last struggle.

SACRED DUTIES.

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact casts sacred and serious duties and obligations on the Government and on the people. It is our duty to implement the pact in every possible manner; and I should like to offer my respectful congratulations to the Nation, on the manner in which it is implementing the pact. I wish I could say the same thing of all the Local Governments. I agree with Mahatma Gandhi that the Government of India is, on the whole, trying its best to carry out the terms of the pact. But Local Governments are not equally loyal to the pact. The recent sabre-rattling performance of the Governor of the Punjab is an ugly sign that the Bureaucracy in this country will not easily reconcile itself to the achievement by India of her freedom. The Government of Madras also may exhibit a generous attitude towards the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, by releasing all political prisoners in the province, immediately, including the Moplah prisoners, and my esteemed friend Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, and by recognising the right of the people to peacefully picket foreign cloth and liquor shops. I should like also to make the appeal to Government servants, especially in the Police and Civil Services, which Mahatma Gandhi made to them immediately after the pact was signed, namely, to behave as if they are the 'servants' and not the 'masters' of the people.

FUTURE GOVT.

By far, the most important part of the pact is that which relates to the future Government of India. The British Gov-

ernment, having realised that there can be no permanent or peaceful settlement of the Indian problem except by dealing with those who can deliver the goods on behalf of the Indian Nation, namely, the Indian National Congress, have invited them to take part in the further stages of the Round Table Conference, on the basis of responsible Government, Federation, and safeguards 'in the interests of India'.

The Karachi Congress has done well in approving of the provisional settlement, and authorising a Congress Delegation to take part in the future stages of the Round Table Conference, on that basis. We have a good case. We need not, therefore, sulk. We will put Great Britain in the wrong, if she does not concede our just demands. World opinion, especially American opinion, is distinctly on our side, to-day. We do not want to take any risk of alienating it, by seeming to sulk. That is why the Congress has agreed to go to the Round Table Conference on the agreed basis.

"NEXT WAR" TALK.

I am not a political prophet. I do not therefore venture to predict what will happen at the Round Table Conference. But I am an optimist. I feel very strongly that, if only the Nation will back up Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress, he will be able to return from the Round Table Conference to a practically free India. But, whatever the future may bring for us, I am clear in my mind that we should do everything in our power to see that we respect the truce, in its letter and spirit and to convert the truce into a real peace. On the other hand, if there be a breakdown, I am anxious that no responsibility for it shall lie on our shoulders. Therefore, I cannot help expressing my disapproval of the perpetual talk of the next war, even in some responsible quarters, and of the preparations for it, even from now. Such talk is unnecessary and does not help. The Indian Nation is determined to win its freedom. There is no power on earth—no, not even Great Britain—which can stand in its way. Let us therefore go forward in that quiet confidence, born of strength, observing the truce and working for peace, knowing that, if another war be forced on us by our enemies, the Nation will be prepared."

Mr. Satyamurti then deals at length with the Congress resolution about the stand of the Congress Delegation to the Round Table Conference. Referring to the Hindu-Muslim question he says:—

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION.

Analysing the demands of the several schools of Moslem thought on this question, it will be found that the main point of difference is on the question of joint versus separate electorates, for Moslem representation in the Legislatures. I am aware of Maulana Shaukat Ali's warning that the more the Hindus praise joint electorates, the more the Moslems distrust them. Making the fullest possible allowance for that danger, I still honestly feel that separate electorates are bad for the country, and worse for the Minority Communities themselves. It must be obvious to anybody who thinks about it, that in any legislature of, say one hundred members, even thirty-five members, representing a minority through separate electorates, cannot have anything like the influence which that same minority, functioning through joint electorates, and therefore in every one of the electorates for the one hundred members will have. These separate electorates wholly inconsistent with the teachings of history with the allegiance which every citizen owes to Nation, as opposed to any part thereof, perpetuate communal distinctions, grow by what they feed on, and generally retard the progress of the country as a whole. But, in order to allay the fears of minorities, I am perfectly willing that, once joint electorates are agreed to, the majority community must be not only just but generous, in the matter of the number of seats to be reserved for the minorities, on the basis of joint electorates, so long as the minorities want them. I, however, realise the strength of feeling on the part of the Moslems in the matter. I, therefore, whole-heartedly support Mahatma Gandhi's offer to the Moslems that, if they are united in their views on this matter, the Congress should readily accept them.

"DEPRESSED CLASSES."

So far as our province is concerned, there is, however, a minority which requires and de-

mands of us whole-hearted sympathy and support. I refer to the Minority of the so-called depressed classes. It will serve no purpose to go into the question of the history of their disabilities. The fact is that they are under great social, economic and educational disabilities to-day. Ever since Mahatma Gandhi became the leader of the Congress, the removal of untouchability has been in the fore-front of its programme. And in its resolution on Fundamental rights, the Karachi Congress has stated that provision should be made in the Swaraj Constitution for equal rights and obligations of all citizens, for no disability attaching to any citizen by reason of religion, caste, creed, or sex in regard to public employment, Office, Power or Honours, or in the exercise of any trade or calling, for equal rights to all citizens in regard to public roads, wells, schools and other places of public resort, for adult suffrage, for free primary education, and for labour to be freed from serfdom, conditions bordering on serfdom. I venture to claim, without any fear of contradiction, that once these rights are conceded, not only in theory but in practice, to the depressed classes, their problems will automatically solve themselves in the course of one generation, at the most.

LABOUR AND CONGRESS.

Labour, in this country, industrial as well as agricultural, is yet very poorly organised, and it is the aim of the Indian National Congress to help Labour, by every means in its power, to obtain its due rights, as well as to help it to take its rightful place in the life of the Nation. That is why the Karachi Congress has declared that any constitution which may be agreed to, on its behalf should provide or enable the Swaraj Government to provide, "inter alia" for:—

- (1) Freedom of Association and combination;
- (2) Adult suffrage;
- (3) Free Primary Education;
- (4) A living wage for industrial workers, limited hours of labour, healthy conditions of work, protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment;
- (5) Labour to be free from serfdom or conditions bordering on serfdom;
- (6) Protection of women workers, and specially adequate provisions for leave during maternity period;
- (7) Prohibition against employment of children of school-going age in factories;
- (8) The right of labour to form unions to protect their interests, with suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes by arbitration;
- (9) Total prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs;
- (10) Control by the State of key industries and ownership of mineral resources;
- (11) and control of usury direct or indirect.

JOIN CONGRESS.

Seeing that the Congress is determined to achieve these rights and privileges for labour, I confidently and earnestly invite Labour to join the Congress in large numbers and thus hasten the advent of freedom for India. Labour has tried to get its rights recognised by the Government, with the help of other parties, and has not so far conspicuously succeeded. I certainly have no objection to Labour organising itself. That is the best thing for Labour. I invite such organisations to work in co-operation with the Indian National Congress. I can assure Labour organisations in Tamil Nadu that Congress organisations here will be very glad to work with them.

INDIAN STATES.

Next in importance to the problem of Minorities, is the problem of the Indian States and their place in a Federal India. The British Government has stated that "the Central Government should be a Federation of all India, embracing both the Indian States and British India, in a Bicameral Legislature." They add, "With a Legislature constituted on a Federal basis. His Majesty's Government will be prepared to recognise the principle of the responsibility of the Executive to the Legislature." If this declaration means that the principle of responsibility of the Executive Legislature will be recognised only if the Indian States come in, I strongly dissent. I take the view that, while the ultimate development of India will be into a Federation of British India and Indian States, the pace cannot be forced, unless the Indian States or the bulk of them come into a Federation almost immediately, with a full realisation of the duties and obligations of the members of the Federation. I do not see much chance of it now. Indeed, the Indian States claim the right to come in or not into the Federation, to vested in them, the right to retain their "quasi" sovereignty in matters not conceded by them to the Federal Government and the right to continue their separate relations with the British Crown, as distinct from the Federal Government of India.

Each one of these claims is politically unsound, and is wholly inconsistent with the harmonious or efficient working of the Federal Government of India. In view of all these difficulties, I would prefer that the Indian Federal Constitution should follow the model of the Canadian Constitution and include, to begin with, only the British Indian provinces, providing, however, for Indian States to come in later, if they desire to do so, as full and loyal members of the Federation.

ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

The only possible alternative, to-day, if any Indian States desire to come into the Federation is that they should, as condition precedent, agree to statutorily guarantee to their subjects the fundamental rights of citizenship, to let them have recourse to the Federal Supreme Court, if those rights are invaded by the Executive in those states, and to accept the principle that the representatives of those Indian States in the Federal Legislature shall be elected, in some form or other, by the people of the Indian States. I do not, however, desire to be misunderstood. Being a citizen of an Indian State myself, and deeply interested, as I am, in the progress of Indian States, I do want them to come into the Federation. I may respectfully assure the Indian Princes that they will find their interests and their prestige, and honour, much safer in the hands of their countrymen who will run the Federal Government than in the hands of the Political department of the Government of India, or in those of any British Secretary of State for India.

HOW TO STRENGTHEN

GANDHII

I have already mentioned that, if the Nation strengthens the hands of Mahatma Gandhi and of the Indian National Congress, we shall win our freedom very soon. I desire to indicate here, briefly the main directions, in which the Nation may so help the Congress.

I make an earnest appeal to men and women throughout Tamil Nadu, of eighteen years and over to join the Congress. It involves only the payment of an annual subscription of four annas and subscribing to the creed of the Congress "that the object of the Congress is to obtain Purna Swaraj for India by all legitimate and peaceful means." Excepting Government servants, I do not see how any class of people can have any real difficulty in joining the Congress. It may not be given to all of us to be in the forefront of the struggle. But we shall be unworthy of ourselves, if, at this critical period in the history of our country, we do not render at least this small bit of service to our country. I expect that Congress organisations, throughout Tamil Nadu, will carry on an intensive campaign for the enrolment of Congress members, and I fully trust that the people

of Tamil Nadu will generously respond.

SWADESHI.

Another important, but easy, manner in which the people of Tamil Nadu can help the Congress now, and in the country always, is to strictly observe the Swadeshi principle in the matter of their clothing and other requirements to wear Khaddar, or least Swadeshi cloth, and not to buy a yard of foreign cloth. I consider it unnecessary to argue and give reasons for the boycott of foreign cloth. That foreign cloth to-day is dyed with the blood of our volunteers who were beaten and ill-treated while picketing foreign cloth shops and is beat the tears of our sisters who have played and are still playing a conspicuous part in such picketing. No patriotic or right-minded Indian ought to buy a yard of foreign cloth.

CAPTURE LOCAL BODIES.

There is one other direction of fruitful Congress work, to which I should like to invite your earnest attention, namely the capture of Local Bodies by Congressmen. The Kerala Provincial Conference has resolved that Congressmen shall attempt to capture Local Bodies in their province. I invite you to do likewise. The recent amendments of the Acts, governing these Local Bodies, though they do not go far enough, have abolished nomination and indirect election have made all assesses voters, and have vested the right to conduct elections in Revenue Officers.

In suggesting this course of action, I am merely expressing my conviction that Swaraj is not to be achieved by negotiations, so much, as by our taking it ourselves. To the extent to which there is any power for good in these Local Bodies or other bodies, I am clearly of opinion that we should capture and use that power for the benefit of the people of our country.

SWARAJ COMING.

Sisters and Brothers, I thank you for the patience with which you have listened to this address of mine. I desire to conclude on a note of robust optimism. I feel that Swaraj is coming to us, more rapidly than we dare to hope. I am anxious that, when that Swaraj comes, we should have the power, the character, the usefulness, the patriotism and the public spirit, which will make Free India, a pattern to the other free Nations of the world. The freedom of India does not concern ourselves alone, but concerns the world. To a weary world, preparing for another war, a free India alone, with her age-long civilisation and desire for peace on earth and good will to all men, can bring a saving message. Let us then go forward, with the proud confidence that in the work of achieving our country's freedom, we are working not only for ourselves, but for humanity.



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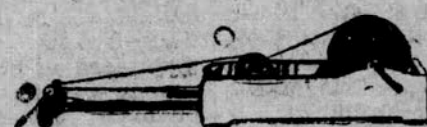
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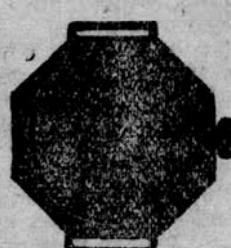
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Suw	11000	15 June	16 "
Tokaiwa	6972	15 June	29 "
Washima	11090	15 June	29 "
Kaga	5866	29 June	13 July
Hakozaki	10500	13 July	26 "
Terukuni	11000	26 "	30 "
Hakodate	5393	30 "	30 "

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xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Haruna	Mar	18500	10 June 28 June
Katori	10800	25 "	13 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-
FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
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Takatsuki	22000	8 July	14 July

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION

Rumours Of Panic At Calcutta

Bombay, June 6.
The Share Market opened easy
in sympathy with the weakness of
raw cotton. There was heavy
long liquidation influenced by ru-
mours of panic on the Calcutta
Stock Exchange. In the present
days of abnormal depression, eve-
ry rumour is having effect as op-
erators have no nerves to stand
losses. Prices of mill shares kept
on sagging till the close. Bombay
Burmese were weak. Even Tram
Shares ruled easy. Government
Securities were weak with no de-
mand.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 6.
Bombay Dyeing 671; 68; 70; 68.
Century 230; 28; 29; 27; 28; 25;
26.
Colaba 100.
Orescent 62.
Fazul 360; 57; 58; 54.
Indore 356.
Madhowni 25.
Nagpur 326; 25.
New Great 131; 28; 30.
Pearl 220; 18.
Swadeshi 271; 70; 71; 70.
Burmese 396; 92.
Hydrex 184-1.
Tram 111; 110-10; 110-5.
Deft. 262-8.
Ord. 26-4; 26.
3-12 p.c. 60-3; 60-0-6.
1945-55 100-1-6.
Hundi 12-10.
Indian 151; 55.
Karni Ord. 152-8.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 33-8.

MILLS

Bombay, June 6.
100 Ahm. Advance 272-8
50 Apollo 2-8
10 Bom. Cotton P. 4-1
500 Bom. Cotton 111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing 668-2
250 Bradbury P. 100
250 Bradbury 139
100 Century 226-4
500 Central India P. 44-14
100 Central 325
100 Colaba 100
100 Coorla 147-6
100 Orescent 62-8
250 Currin 65
250 David 110
250 Dawn 600
200 Ed. Sassoon 45
10 E. D. Sassoon D 0-4-6
100 Elphinstone P. 22
100 Elphinstone 6
250 Fazulbhoy 354-6
100 Finlay 90
1000 Framji Petit 150
100 Gokak 103-12
1000 Hindustan 1428
100 Indore-Malwa 346-4
100 Jamshed Pref. 60
250 Jamshed 10
50 Kasturchand 92-4
100 Khatia 128-12
100 Kohinoor 825
250 Laxmi 25
100 Madhowni 25
250 Madras United 575
1000 Manekji Petit 800

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 6.
In full-pressed Bales Since 1st
Yesterday, September.
This year.
Khandesh 160 317,447
Central India 170 321,169
Barsi & Nagar 100 104,405
Hyderabad-Gacran 100 83,002
Berar 1,024 578,297
Central Provinces 364,487
Total Comras 1,284 1,820,810

Dholera	639	280,554
N.-W. Provinces	286	99,766
Rajputana	286	44,019
Sind-Punjab	200	114,964
Broach	492	202,917
Coimpta and Dhar-	000	99,111
war	521	33,298
Western-Northern	521	33,298
Cocanada	23	23
Thimvelly and	561	30,075
Perstan	363	363
American	81,209	81,209
Egyptian and	9,313	258,077
African	25	25
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	25	25
Total	14,113	3,056,808

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales Yesterday.
1st Sept. to 4th June.
This year.
Europe 2,641 524,075
Japan & China 3,000 1,408,293
Coast Ports 19,493
Un-country by Rail 169,743
Afloat in harbour
for Europe, China
and Japan 26,772
Total 5,941 2,238,076

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 6.
SAKELLARIDIS.
July 7.17
September 7.33
October 7.38
November 7.45
January 7.50
March 7.73
May 7.78
F.G.F. Spot 7.50

100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	510
50 Mysore	98-2
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	130
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabani	121-4
250 Pearl	218-2
100 Phoenix	295-0
10 Frother	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1725
250 Simplex	37-8
100 Swan	68-12
100 Swadeshi	270
25 Tata P.	16
25 Tata	24-8
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1337-8
1000 Western	740

100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-25 Central	10-14
110-5 Eastern	66-8
500 Imperial	1055
500-125 Imperial Contr.	255
100-50 India	30-0
5 Union	3-3-0

500 Ahm. Prantji	785
100 Amritsar Patti	110-0
100 Central Provin.	76-8
100 Dho. Baramati	87-0
100 Gujrat	45
50 Mandra Shon	60-0
500 Tatu Valley	563-12

10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivrajpur	12-2
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	117-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	38-8
30 Tata Steel D	265
75 Tata Steel	20-8

100 Alcock	192-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-10
250 Bom. Steam	175
50 Bom. Telephone	43
500 Brit. E. Petroli	2-11
125 Bom. Burma Old	392-8
50 Bom. Burma New	142-3
100 Ind. Bleaching	142-8
15 Scindia	6-6
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	60-0-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-1-6

10 Bundi	12-10
70 Gwallor	67-8
250 Indian	165
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	105-8
40 Katni D.	575
100 Katni	153-12
10 Punjab	6-8
100 Sahabes	141-4 xd.

10 Jupiter P.	8
15 Jupiter	6-12
15 New India	15-8
200, 100 Oriental	1695
10 Vulcan	5-5

100 Ahmedabad	110-0
1000 Andhra Val. P.	878-4
1000 Andhra Val.	550-0
50 Bombay Tram P.	65-0
50 Bom. Tram	110-5
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-12
100 Tata Hydro	104-1
1000 Tata Power P.	1081-4
1000 Tata Power	406-4

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

LIMITED.
Following is the statement of
Liabilities and Assets of the Cen-
tral Bank of India, Ltd., for the
fortnight ended 30th May, 1931:-

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Subscribed	3,26,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,88,00,000
Reserve and Contingen- cy Fund	86,30,000
Deposits due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	17,77,40,00
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,61,86,00
Total	81,93,46,00

ASSETS.	
Cash Credits and Over- drafts on Govt. and other authorised secu- rities	4,03,52,000
Loans on Govt. and other authorised secu- rities	2,48,98,000
Bills Discounted	45,80,000
Land and Buildings	1,07,28,000
Sundries including Branch adjustments	1,35,71,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	12,54,07,000
Total	21,93,46,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. G. Bales 1930-31 1929-30.
Receipts to date 5-6-31 27,29,000 24,73,000
5-6-31 7,000 4,000
Stock at Ports 64,24,000 65,15,000
5-6-31 31,62,000 17,23,000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-6-31 10,09,000 7,40,000
Stock at Liverpool 5-6-31 10,65,000 7,39,000
Visible Supply 5-6-31 61,89,000 36,08,000
Quantity in Sight 5-6-31 22,22,000 14,63,000
Quantity Out of Sight 5-6-31 97,80,000 116,17,000

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 6.
B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/3 to 15th
June
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 June
15th July
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16
June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32
July.

NEW YORK.
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 7/8
Banks Buying T T 277 1/8
PARIS.
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 936.
JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 137 1/4
Banks Buying 60 days 135
HONGKONG.
Banks Selling D D 65 1/8
SHANGHAI.
Banks Selling D D 80 1/4
SINGAPORE.
Banks D D 156 1/4
JAVA.
Banks Selling D D 89 5/8.
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 436 9/16 5th
instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 3/16 6th
instant.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 5th inst.
London/Paris 124.30 5th inst.
London/Berlin 34.93 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.09 5th
instant.
London/Italy 92.95 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:-
Quiet.
Gold 2-4-11 3/8 4th inst.
2-4-11 3/8 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 5/16 4th
inst.; 12 1/4 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 1/4
4th inst.; 12 1/4 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready 26 5/8
4th inst. 26 5/8 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3/32
p.c. 4th inst. 2 3/32 p.c. 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 3/16
p.c. 4th inst.; 2 1/4 p.c. 5th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 per
cent.
Money:-Inter Banks Call 4 1/2 per
cent. 3 Mos. 4 per cent. 6 Mos. 4
per cent.
Tone:-Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 5.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs.
60/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due
1931-38 Rs. 89-14.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs.
88/14
4 per cent Loan due 1930-70 Rs.
74/6
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934
Rs. 94/10.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1935-60
Rs. 92/5
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47
Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Loan due 1936 Rs.
95/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1938-44
Rs. 93/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36
Rs. 100/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due
1933 Rs. 99/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due
1945-55 Rs. 100.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due
1931 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due
1932 Rs. 101/2
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Develop-
ment Loan (Tax Free) due 1933
Rs. 104/2
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust
due 1974 Rs. 71/8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal
due 1974 Rs. 70/2
4 per cent Bombay Improvement
Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/2
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due
1959 Rs. 87/
6 per cent Bombay Municipal
due 1954 Rs. 101/6
6 per cent Bombay Municipal
due 1950-60 Rs. 101/6
Forward Rates: 17th June Set-
tlement 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper
Rs. 60/0/6.
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100.
Tone of Market:-Weak.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 5.
3 months Discounts 2 3/16 p.c.
6 months Discounts 2 1/4 p.c.
Bank of England rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Call Money 4 1/2 p.c.
One month 4-3/4 p.c.
Three months 4 1/2 p.c.
Six months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money Market:-Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 p.c.

READY COTTON SALES.

June 6.
45 Bussan and Co. Indore 166.
100 Bussan and Co. Parbani
152-4
40 H. Nenshi Jambusar 168.
140 Bussan Jamner 152-3.
107 Bussan Nandharbur 152-1.
275 Bussan Sindh American
108-2.
56 Bussan Kalol 161.
101 G. G. Keshu Anjangaon 6
on to Umra.
200 Bussan and Co. Himatnagar
163.
56 Bussan and Co. Jotana 163.
55 Bussan and Co. Pakdi 164.
26 Bussan and Co. Nandharbur
163.
7 Bussan Lambdi 164.
50 Swadeshi Mill Morbi 174.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 6.
July 8.31
October 8.36
December 8.88
January 9.00
March 9.19

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 6.
July 8.31
October 8.65
Midling Spot 8.09

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 6.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4,800
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent 4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 6.
Opening Closing.
June 4.50 4.50
July 4.55 4.53
August 4.57 4.57
September 4.61 4.61
October 4.67 4.65
November 4.63 4.63
December 4.71 4.71
January 4.75 4.75
February 4.79 4.79
March 4.87 4.84
April 4.87 4.87
May 4.95 4.91
June 4.94 4.94
Midling Spot 4.68

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 6.
Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales 3,000
Sales for Exports Nil
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 6.
Broach Fully Good (Good Staple) 3.65
Broach Fine (Good Staple) 4.00
Broach Superfine (Good Staple) 4.45
Omra Good 3.22
Omra Fully Good 3.43
Omra Fine 3.68
Bengal Good 3.21
Bengal Fully Good 3.21
Bengal Fine 3.21
Schinde Fine 3.31
Schinde Superfine 3.41

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the
Bank, as on the 29th May 1931.

LIABILITIES.	
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital paid up	8,25,00,000
Reserve	5,40,00,000
Public deposits	1,53,47,000
Other deposits	6,75,25,000
Loans against securi- ties per contra	
Loans from the Go- vernment of India under section 80 of the Paper Currency Act, against inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	
Contingent liabilities	
Sundries	1,63,35,000
Total rupees	94,93,70,000

ASSETS.	
Government securities	27,12,87,000
Other authorised se- curities under the Act	2,04,74,000
Ways and means ad- vances to the Go- vernment of India	
Loans	11,35,25,000
Cash credits	2,96,82,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	4,06,89,000
Foreign bills discoun- ted and purchased	3,79,20,000
Bullion	2,78,03,000
Dead stock	
Liability of constitu- ents for contingent liabilities per contra	
Sundries	9,88,30,000
Balances with other banks	2,46,90,000
Total rupees	79,25,54,000

Cash	15,88,03,000
Total rupees	94,93,70,000
The above balance sheet in- cludes:-	
Deposits in London	21,99,83,000
Advances and Invest- ments in London	1,04,15,000
Cash and balances at other Banks in Lon- don	2,18,00,000
Percentage	28.57
Bank rate	6 p.c.

LIABILITIES.

Public deposits Rs. 1,53,47,000 in-
crease.
Other deposits Rs. 57,38,000 in-
crease.
ASSETS.
Bank's investments Rs. 21,77,000
Increase.
Loans Rs. 52,70,000 Decrease.
Cash credits Rs. 26,42,000 In-
crease.
Bills discounted and purchased
Rs. 7,67,000 Decrease.
Other Rs. 2,96,82,000 Increase.
Percentage 18.68.

JUPITER
GENERAL

has a net work of agents
throughout the
country. 17

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAB M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1931.

REGD. NO. B 1065.

JUPITER
GENERAL

has claim settling agents
throughout the world. 18

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

Highest Court Of Justice In Empire Gives Legal Authority To Humiliating Policy

A REPRESENTATION TO COLONIAL SECRETARY

The Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain has forwarded on behalf of the Chamber a representation to the Colonial Secretary. In the course of the representation he says—

I am desirous, on behalf of the Council of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, to address you on the subject of the recent decision by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the connected Appeals of the Commissioner for Local Government Lands and Settlement v. Abdulhusein Kaderbhai and Abdulhusein Kaderbhai, the Commissioner for Local Government Lands and Settlement from His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

POINTS AT ISSUE.

The two points at issue in these Appeals were (1) whether the Commissioner for Local Government Lands and Settlement in Kenya, in giving notice of an auction sale of town plots at Mombasa, in the so-called European residential area, was entitled to impose a stipulation limiting the right to bid and purchase to Europeans only, and (2) whether he was entitled to impose a further special condition that, during the terms of the grant, the grantees should not permit the dwelling-house or outbuildings which had to be erected on the plot sold to be used as a place of residence for an Asiatic or African not a domestic servant employed by him. The notice purported to have been issued in terms of the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, No. 12 of 1915, of Kenya Colony.

Turning now to the question of the limitation to Europeans only of the right to bid at auction and purchase, the plots notified for sale, I am to point out that there appears to be a misapprehension in the minds of their Lordships as to the true facts of the situation in Mombasa. Their Lordships appear to have been under the impression that, when plots in the same area had previously been put up for sale by auction, Europeans only had been purchasers, mainly on the ground that non-Europeans could not enjoy the use of the plots. This, however, is an unwarranted assumption. My Chamber has access to copies of Crown Leases of plots in this very area to Indians who purchase at auction, and in which the special condition restricting residence to Europeans appears. It has been a serious grievance with Indians that they could not enjoy the use of the plots for purposes of residence but now that grievance will only be intensified when a further disability has been placed upon them in not being allowed to enjoy the use thereof in their capacity of Landlords.

CLAIM OF INDIANS.

The claim of the Mombasa Indians was and is that the notification issued by the Commissioner in July, 1928, restricting bidding for and purchase of the Crown Leases in this area, imposed for the first time in the history of Indians in Kenya yet another disability of a distinctly racial character, and that it is actually going to reinforce the practice of racial segregation in residential areas in townships in direct contravention more with the principles and policy, affecting such residence, laid down by His Majesty's Government in the 1923 White Paper aforesaid.

HUMILIATING.

It must now regrettably be accepted that this policy of imposing on certain classes of Indians subjects disabilities of a humiliating nature on racial grounds has received legal authority and sanction inasmuch as it is now lawful for the Kenya administration to maintain racial segregation in residential areas in townships (a) by stipulating that only persons of a particular race may bid at public auction for and purchase. Leases of Crown Lands; members of other races are thus prevented in Law from becoming owners and Landlords under the said grants; and (b) by imposing a special condition in the Leases granted, restricting residence, except in the capacity of a domestic servant, to persons of the race to whom the grants have been made.

NO JUSTIFICATION.

But whilst a matter may be law-

ful, it is not necessarily expedient, and my Chamber is strongly of the opinion that the matter having now ceased to be one of judicial interpretation and having become once again a question of high Imperial policy. His Majesty's Government should reconsider the whole question anew in the light of their declared policy, laid down in the 1923 White Paper in the principles of just administration recognised in the Hilton-Young Report on Closer Union in Eastern Africa, and in more recent State papers relating to the same question. In my Chamber's respectful submission there is no justification whatever for the maintenance of racial segregation in residential areas in townships in Kenya. The same classes of people, white and Indian, reside in the closest juxtaposition in Bombay and other Indian cities where a rigid enforcement of sanitary, police and building regulations without any racial discrimination is found sufficient to preserve the amenities.

TIES OF LOYALTY.

In view of the fact that the Privy Council judgment is certain to be the subject of grave apprehension in the Kenya Indian community, in particular, and in the minds of the Indian public, which is closely concerned with the welfare of Indians overseas, in general, and the further fact that my Chamber is informed that representations thereon have already been made to the Government of India, with a view to further discussions on this important question with His Majesty's Government, I am to request that instructions be given by you to the Government of Kenya to refrain, pending such further discussion, from notification of the sale by auction of Crown lands in residential areas in Kenya Colony, and particularly in Mombasa, wherein similar stipulations and restrictions to those that were the subject of the litigation have been imposed or may be embodied in measures or policy savouring of humiliating discrimination such as this imposing disabilities on British subjects because of their race or colour can but strain the common tie of loyalty to the British Crown and thus endanger the success of the most vital constitutional issues with which the Empire is at present faced. My Chamber will be glad to have an assurance that its respectful suggestion will be favourably considered and given effect to by you, at an early date.

Common Allegiance To Crown Rendered Meaningless.

In the covering letter forwarding copy of the representation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Great Britain to the Colonial Secretary, the Secretary of the Chamber, says—

The Privy Council judgment referred to has been the subject of grave apprehension to members of this Chamber in East Africa. But its repercussions on the already strained patience of the Indian public that has for years past tolerated humiliations within the British Empire galling to their national pride, must prove far-reaching and disastrous. Under such aggravating conditions common allegiance to the Crown has been rendered meaningless and considerations based on colour and racial prejudice have in preference weighed with the white settlers in the various parts of the British Empire. In fact, it will be remembered that at one of the Imperial Conferences, the then Secretary of State for India was at pains to beg of the Dominion Representatives that "Asiatics of British Nationality should at least not be less favourably treated than other Asiatics." A position so unsatisfactory and highly aggravating as this, must severely strain the common bond of allegiance to the Crown that constitutes the basis of Imperial citizenship. For it is an unfortunate but very striking testimony that even their allegiance to the same Crown has not secured immunity to British Indians from humiliations within the British Empire.

In view of this, my Council trust

INDIAN ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

Due To World Fall Of Agricultural Prices

SIR ATUL'S REMEDY FOR FUTURE

LONDON, June 6. Geneva.—The economic difficulties of India are only partially to be attributed to the fall in silver price, or political unrest, according to Sir Atul Chatterjee who, speaking at the International Labour Conference, said that the complete collapse of agricultural prices throughout the world amply accounted for the agricultural slump in India, thus seriously contracting markets for Indian industrial produce.

An advance in industrial conditions in the West could not be attained, unless Asiatic and other overseas countries participated in it.—Reuter.

PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE

Suffering From Microbe Infection

LONDON, June 7. A bulletin states that Princess Marie Louise is suffering from microbe infection of intestine with fever.

There is no pain and strength is well maintained.—Reuter.

Pratapgarh Political Conference

The Pratapgarh Political Conference will be held at Pratapgarh on June 11 and 12 under the presidency of Babu Purnanand Das Tandan. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Babu Shivrasad Gupta, Pandit Sunderlal, Mr. Muzarali Sokhta, Babu Mohanlal Saxena, Maulana Abdul Haleem and other leaders are expected to attend the Conference.

Raja Avadesh Singh of Kalakankar has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The Conference will among other things consider the following:

(1) The remission granted by the Government is too meagre so greater remission should be demanded.

(2) Efforts to reinstate those peasants who have been deprived of their lands.

(3) Relief to sufferers of Kohla.

(4) To stop excesses on peasants perpetrated for collecting land revenue.

'A PRESENT TO POSTMASTER'

Bomb In Calcutta Post Office?

CALCUTTA, June 6. What appears to be a live bomb was discovered in a paper packet in Shambazar Post Office yesterday. It was contained in a parcel which was presented to the post office by an unknown man who however disappeared. As it was lying unclaimed for some time, it was opened by the postal authorities and was found to contain a coconut shell with a half-burnt fuse attached to it. On it, was written in Bengali—"A present to the Post Master." "Bande Mataram." The local police have taken charge of the substance which they believe is a live bomb. A house in North Calcutta was searched last night in this connection and Kailash Das, Satish Chandra Bhowmik and three other young men were taken into custody. Certain incriminating material said to be used for the preparation of bombs was seized.—A. P.

Curfew Order In Chittagong

CHITTAGONG, June 6. The Curfew Order is being renewed from to-morrow in the Municipal area in view of the recent discovery of explosives buried in public places. All Hindu Bhadrak youths between the ages of 16 and 20 are directed not to leave their houses between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m.—A. P.

that you will support their representation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with a view to influence the Dominion and Colonial Governments to desist from pursuing a policy which from an Imperial viewpoint cannot but ultimately prove disastrous—penalising a certain section of His Majesty's subjects because of their race and colour, and imposing upon them disabilities untenable on moral or economic grounds and highly degrading in character.

NO STANDARD OIL MERGER

Department Of Justice Opposed

LONDON, June 7. New York.—Officials of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey declares that no negotiations regarding the merger with Standard Oil Company of California have been held since the Department of Justice has decided to abandon effort to prevent the merger of the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN BURMA

Appeal For Protection

MADRAS, June 6. Mr. Jamal Mahomed, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Madras, has addressed on behalf of the Committee the following telegram to the Viceroy's Private Secretary, Simla:—"The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry are deeply concerned by plight of Indians in Burma. Ill-feeling against Indians is spreading from District to District, causing immense loss of life and property and upsetting trade, commerce and industry. The Committee find it difficult to gauge the full extent of the loss and suffering to Indians owing to the inadequacy of press reports, but yet feel that the absence of normal emigration from India and the anxiety on the part of Indians in Burma to leave the country is sufficient index to the gravity of the situation. The Committee strongly feel that the present action is not sufficient to meet the situation and most earnestly urge the Government of India to resort to prompt and stronger action to protect the life and property of Indians in Burma."—A. P.

PROHIBITION ORDER AGAINST MR. GIRI IN MYSORE

MYSORE, June 6. Mr. V. V. Giri of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation arrived to-day with a view to enquire into labour conditions in the Mysore Railway Central Workshop where minor disputes have just been settled. Work has been resumed, but this morning the District Magistrate Mr. Abdul Majid issued an order under Section 30, Mysore police regulations prohibiting Mr. Giri from addressing public meetings for three months.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Imperial Council To Consider Applications For Grants

(By Mail.)

SIMLA, June 4. Numerous applications for grants for conducting various forms of agricultural research are to be considered by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at its meeting in Simla from 8th to 13th June. The meeting will be attended by 25 members headed by Sir T. Vijiayaghavachari, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council. The agenda consists of 25 items, the more important of which are the following:—

I. A committee to consider provincial schemes of fruit research.

(A) Madras scheme. (B) Assam scheme. (C) Two Bengal schemes. (D) Punjab scheme.

II. A committee to examine (a) the general technical and scientific position with reference to farming in areas of limited rainfall and in the first instance the Bombay dry-farming research scheme and (b) the scheme for the establishment of an agricultural research station at Risalewala (near Lyallpur) for work on the water requirements of crops.

III. A committee to examine the scheme for research on plant Physiology at the Hindu University, Benares.

IV. Committee on All-India legislation for the control of animal diseases.

Application for grants for various schemes will then be considered.—A. P.

Lahore.—A young man who had impersonated as a military recruiting officer and was arrested recently has made good his escape from the local police lock-up. He had not disclosed his name.—A. P.

WALK OUT IN MYSORE ASSEMBLY

Because Govt. Would Not Give Remission

MADRAS, June 6. News comes from Mysore that Sri. D. S. Gundappa and 60 members of the assembly walked out as a protest against the Dewan's reply that Government could promise nothing in the matter of the remission of kist, owing to the fall in prices.

MYSORE, June 6. Dissatisfied with the Government's explanation regarding the remission of land assessments and reduction of salaries in the covenant services, Mr. Mallappa and a few other members representing landed interests, walked out of the Mysore Assembly this afternoon. The majority of members, however, appreciated fully the Government's position and continued discussion of the budget, which will be resumed on Monday.—A. P.

TAMIL NADU PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

Endorses Congress Resolution.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, June 6. In the Subjects Committee of Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference at Madurai, "resolution expressing complete confidence in Gandhiji's leadership and exhorting all Indians to stand united under his lead" was adopted.

Another resolution regarding the future constitution demanded that India should have the right to complete control over all departments of Government including the Army, Exchange, Foreign Relations, with right to secede from British connection was passed.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in a resolution urged immediate Hindu-Muslim unity.

Fierce controversy raged in the Subjects Committee on the Congress Resolution on Fundamental Rights as the President urged the appointment of a sub-committee to consider the question. After heated debate the motion for a provincial sub-committee was lost and a general endorsement of the declaration of Fundamental Rights was adopted.

MYSORE RAILWAY WORKSHOP

Restriction Of Work.

MYSORE, June 6. In view of financial stringency, according to the workers' suggestion, who referred the stoppage of work for a day or two instead of retrenchment of hands, the authorities of the Mysore Railways recently declared to close the Central workshops two days in the week on Saturdays and Sundays during June. The Workshop Superintendent ordered the closing of the shops on Fridays also due to further shrinkage in the allotment for the last month of the official year. Misunderstanding the order employees, numbering 500 sought an interview with the agent with a view to represent their case personally. Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz Khan, the Agent, met the workmen near his bungalow and asked them to depute 12 representatives to meet him. The Workmen's Deputation met the Agent at his office when the Agent explained the situation and stated that the stoppage of work on Friday was meant only for the current month and was necessitated by peculiar circumstances. The deputationists after consulting other men, met the Agent again when the situation was further reviewed. Taking into consideration the recent series of holidays for Moharrum and the Maharajah's and King's birthdays, it was finally agreed to open the shops on Fridays during the current month.—A. P.

ADDITIONAL POLICE FORCE SANCTIONED.

RANGOON, June 6.

The employment of an additional police force has been sanctioned by the Governor in Council, to be quartered for one year in twenty-two village tracts in Bassein District, as these are considered to be in a dangerous and disturbed state and owing to the conduct of their inhabitants.

Mr. W. Booth Gravely, officiating Commissioner, Pegu Division, on relief by Mr. H. H. Craw, is to act as Special Commissioner for Insein, Tharrawaddy Prom, Henzada and Thayetmyo districts. The first four districts are in Pegu Division and Thayetmyo District, in Magwe Division.—A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

Boy Snake Charmer Dies

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE ACTIVE

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 6. A fire broke out near the Lyod Bridge on Friday morning. The Hay stocked there was burnt and a house in the neighbourhood was also reduced to ashes. The first engine of city Municipality which came there immediately saved the situation.

Master Mukund Waman Kasar, in company of two of his friends went for swimming on Thursday last, in the Mutha River. They all got in the river and after swimming for some time, it was found that Kasar was drowning.

6 MONTHS FOR BRANDING. Radhabai who ill-treated her daughter-in-law by branding with hot iron was sentenced to six months imprisonment by the Mamlatdar Haveli. The complaint was made by the father of the girl when he found that his daughter was branding on the nose body.

POONA CITY YARN COMMITTEE.

301 yards of khadi was manufactured by the Poona Committee out of the yarn spun by the people on charkhas.

During the first five months of the year 1931 (January to May end) 496 yards of khadi was woven by the same committee. From the time of the start of the committee, about 800 yards of Hand spun and hand woven khadi was made. Also 30 Panches and 80 yards of Turban cloth. The committee is doing a good work, for they take hand spun yarn and give in return hand woven khadi out of it.

BOY DIES OF SNAKE BITE.

Narayan, a nine year old boy created sensation in Poona city and cantonment during the last six months by holding snakes. He used to catch snakes and keep them in his pocket and cap he used to allow the snakes to bite without any harm. But on Thursday last he was taken by some people near the Rifle Range to catch a big snake. Narayan caught the snake and kissed it three times, but to his ill luck the snake bit him the fourth time, with the result that, he was poisoned. Remedies were tried, but without much use. About one thousand people attended the funeral yesterday evening.

Strong efforts are made by the Boycott Committee to stop the sale of foreign cloth. The committee is asking merchants not to deal in foreign cloth. If they insist on selling foreign cloth, then the committee intends to start picketing. For this purpose a good number of volunteers are already recruited.

30 SOCIETIES TO DISCUSS ONE WORD.

British Motorists "Dazzled".

One short word in a document of the Ministry of Transport has thrown the entire motor trade and all motoring bodies of Britain into a state of excitement. In London, 30 organisations, representing every phase of motor manufacturing and motoring met secretly under the Motor Legislation Committee to discuss whether a slip was made by the Ministry.

About a fortnight ago the Ministry issued draft regulations in regard to the suppression of dazzle lights in motor-cars. In one paragraph it stated that car headlights must dip so that headlights fixed 2ft. 6 in. from ground level would not dazzle a "person 25ft. away."

ANOTHER MISTAKE. If the word "feet" was really intended, instead of "yards" this would practically mean that no headlamp of a car other than a "baby" would give a light of the slightest value to the driver.

All might just as well be "backed out" and the Ministry, in trying to make night driving safer would be creating a greater danger than the present dazzle evil.

The draft regulations, follow closely those of the United States, France and Germany, in all of which the distance named is from 20 to 25 yards.

Another mistake in the printed draft relates to the height of lamps from the ground. Excluding "babies" nearly all cars have lamps 3ft. above the ground, not 2 ft. 6 in. as to comply with the order would mean that every motorist would be compelled to have special brackets made.

TROOPING THE COLOUR

Resplendent Ceremony In London

RUGBY, June 6.

The annual ceremony of trooping the colour took place in bright sun-shine on Horse Guards Parade this morning. An immense crowd assembled to witness the picturesque ceremonial, which was also watched by the Queen, Princess Mary and the Dukes of York. The grandchildren of the King and Queen were in the royal party and followed the evolutions of the troops with intense interest.

THE KING RIDES

When the King rode on to the parade ground accompanied by his sons, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester, the cheers which had followed His Majesty along the Mall were vigorously taken up.

The Earl of Harewood, husband of Princess Mary, also rode with the King and his cousin Prince Arthur of Connaught and Major General the Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary, attended.

GERMAN STATESMEN PRESENT

Among the distinguished foreign visitors to London who witnessed the ceremony were the German statesmen Dr. Brüning and Dr. Curtius, who are the guests of the Prime Minister for the week-end.

There was a total of 67 officers and about 1,800 other ranks participating in the ceremonies and music was rendered by the bands of the Royal House Grenadier Coldstream Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards and by the drums Fifes and Pipes of the Guards Regiment. The evolutions were performed with the superb precision for which the Guards are world famous.—B. O. W.

TRIPURA MAHARAJA'S MARRIAGE

Grand Procession Taken

(From Our Correspondent.)

AGARTALA, June 5. The Maharaja Manikya Mahadur has returned to his capital from Panna after his marriage with the eldest Maharaj Kumari Saheba of Panna on 29th May. The occasion was celebrated with great pomp and rejoicing, which extended for five days. The ruling prince of Bhavnagar, Charkhari, Orehha, Ajaigarh, Dholpur, Baria and Sarela were present, besides Rajbahadur of Kolia and several other distinguished country and nobility.

THE PROCESSION

At the Ticea procession on the evening preceding the wedding day, there was a long line of elephants, horses and camels, headed by six cannons and followed by a large number of sepoy's royal insignia, bearers, policemen and military bands of both Tripura and Panna, while the Maharaja of Tripura was seated on a beautifully decorated silver Chowki carried by sixty men in the front of which the whole barai party proceeded slowly on foot.

On return to Agartala on the morning of the 3rd June there was also procession consisting of 40 elephants with gorgeous jhools on.

FAMOUS CONDUCTOR SMACKED.

Fascists Insult Toscanini.

Signor Toscanini, the famous Italian conductor was assaulted by angry Fascists because he refused to play the Royal Anthem and the Fascist hymn at the opening of a concert he had been invited to conduct.

As Signor Toscanini was about to enter the Municipal Theatre he was jostled by an unruly crowd, and someone slapped his face. He, therefore, declined to conduct the performance and returned to Milan.

Afterwards Fascists organised processions, which paraded the town and sang patriotic songs.

Signor Toscanini, who is regarded as an autocrat in all matters of music, says Reuter, declined to alter his programme. He claimed that the conductor was sole arbiter of what should be played, and refused to accept dictation.

Signor Toscanini is 64 years old. He conducted the New York Symphony Orchestra at the Royal Albert Hall, last May, when he was touring Europe with the orchestra.